

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For OCTOBER, 1781.

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With the following Embellishment, viz.

An elegant Engraving of the enormous HILLS or NESTS, formed by the TERMITES, or WHITE ANTS of AFRICA.

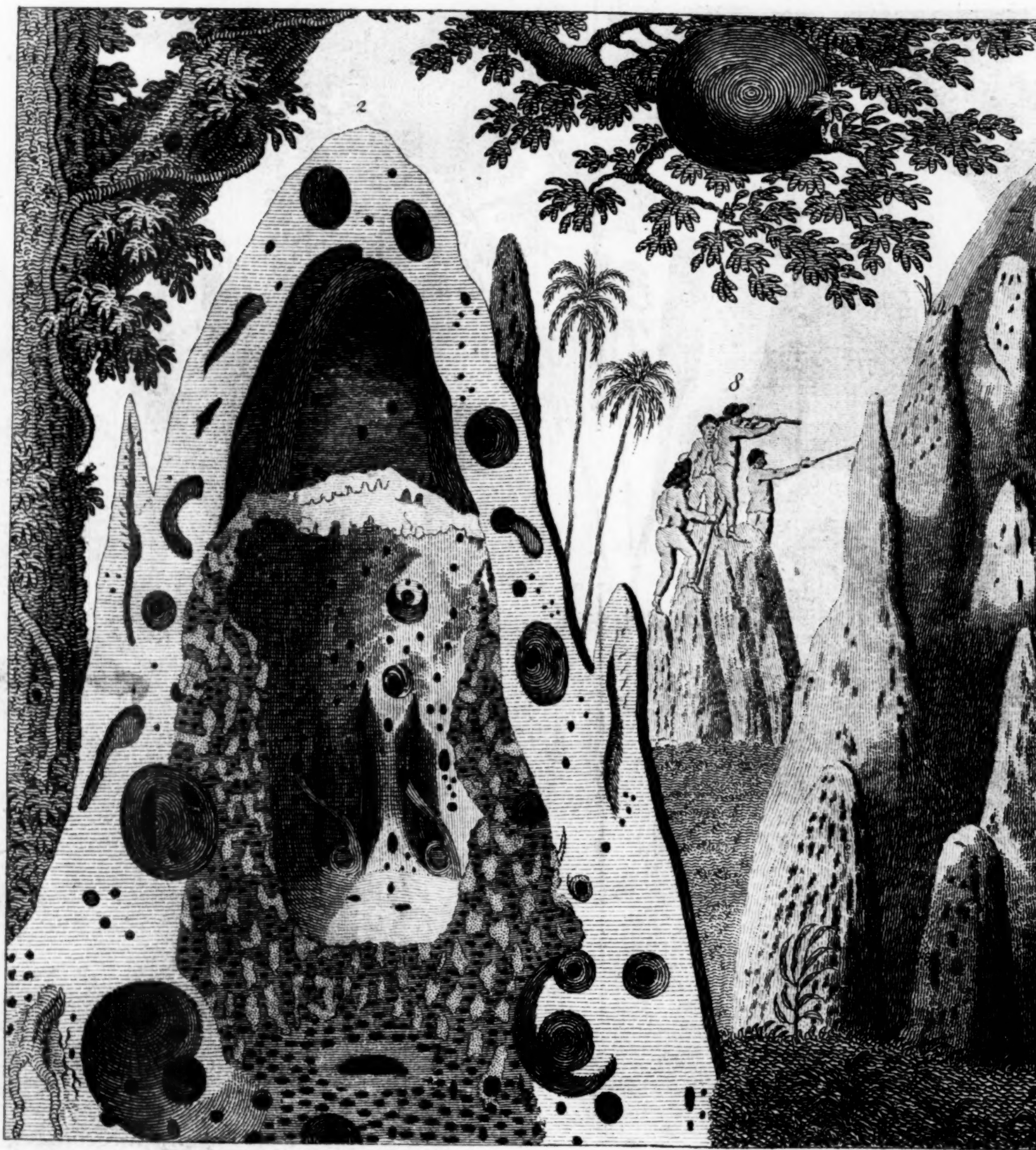
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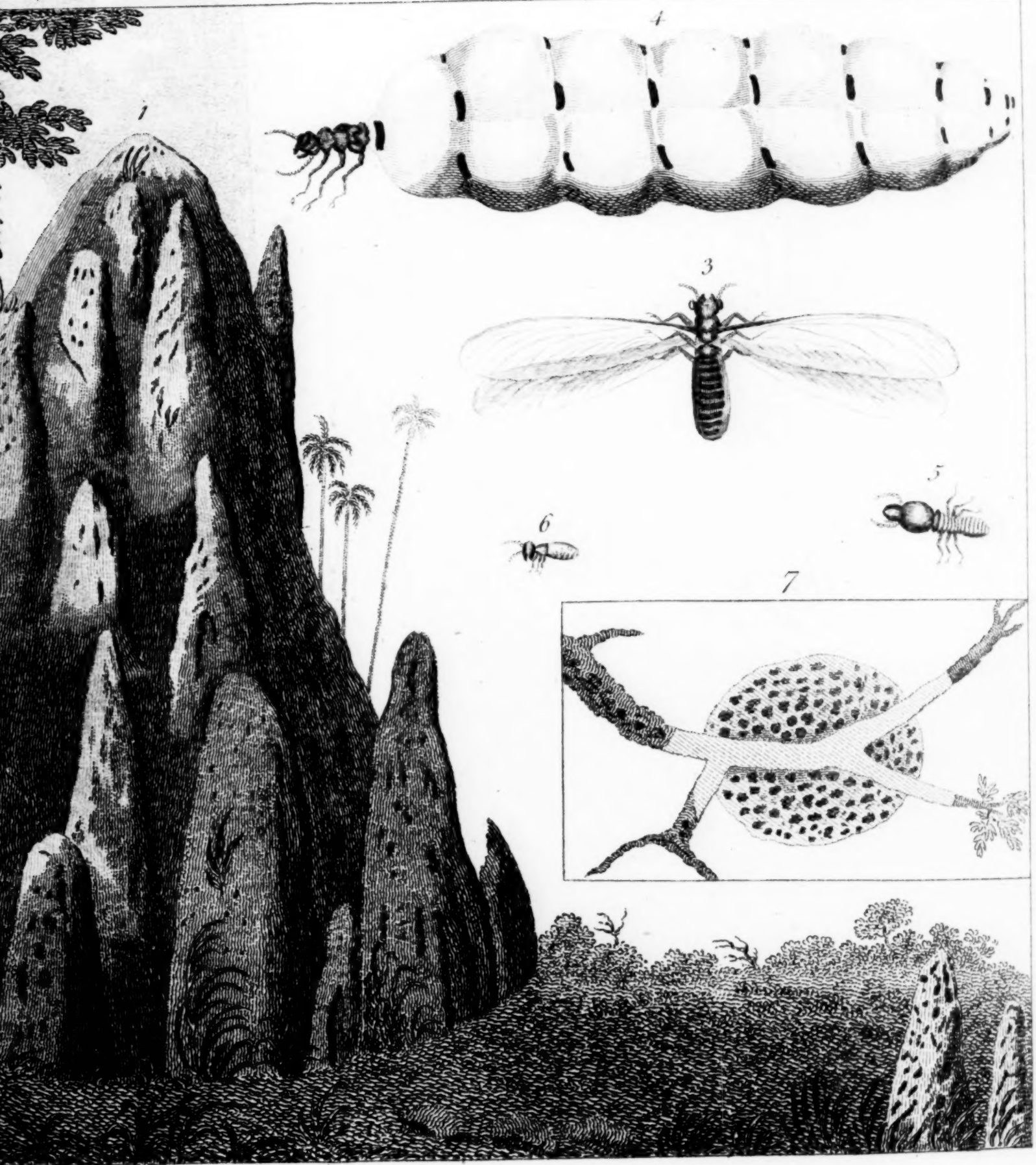
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A View of the Nests of the TERMITES of A



Ants of Africa, and of the classes of those Insects.

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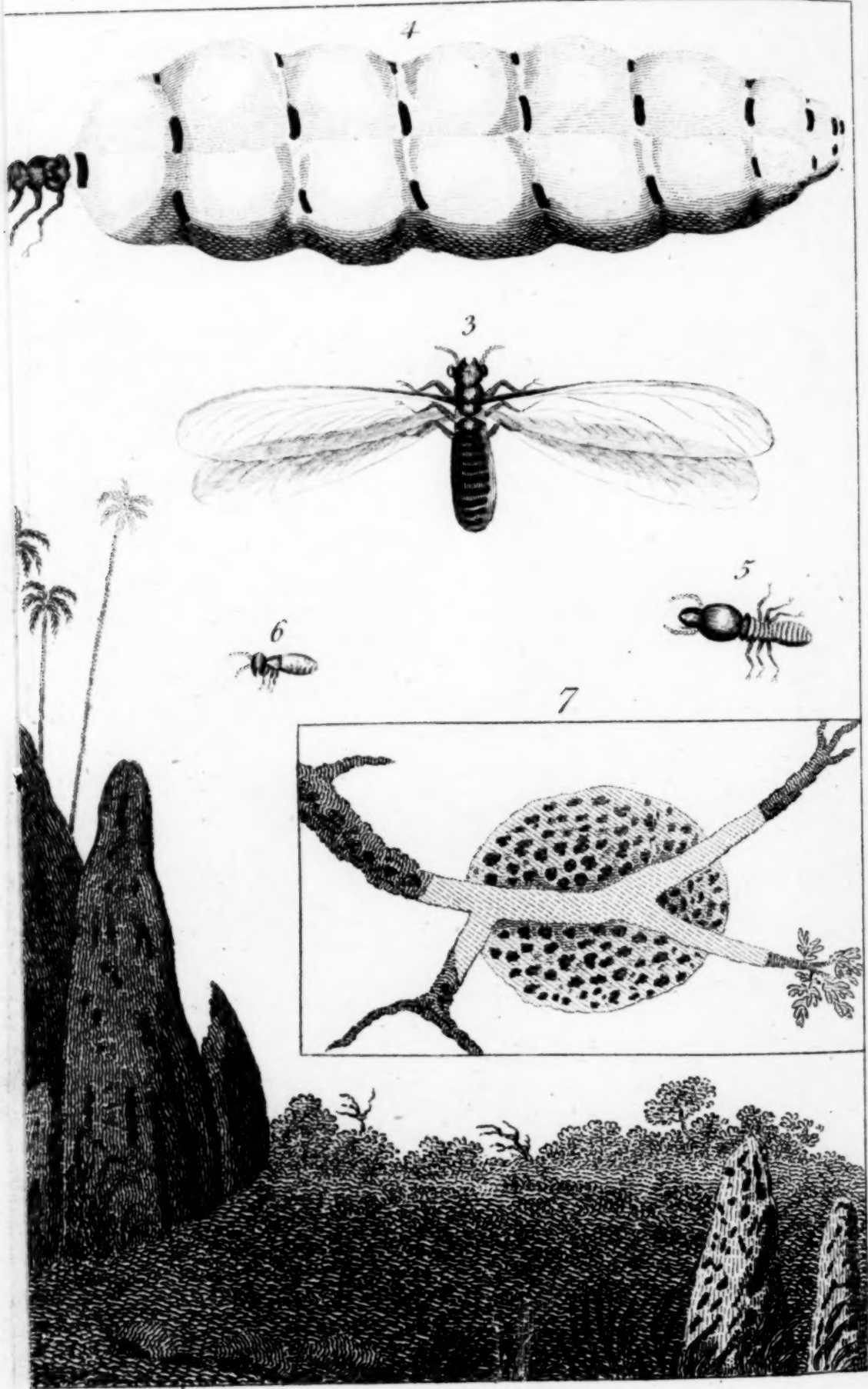
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THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR OCTOBER, 1781.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VERY CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF THE TERMITES, OR WHITE ANTS OF AFRICA, AND OTHER HOT CLIMATES.

In a Letter from Mr. Henry Smeathman to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society; published in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXI. Part I. for the Year 1781.

(Illustrated by an elegant representation of the Insects and their Nests.)



For a great many curious parts of the creation I met with on my travels in that almost unknown district of Africa, called Guinea, the TERMITES, which by most travellers have been called WHITE ANTS, seemed to me, on many accounts, most worthy of that exact and minute attention I have bestowed upon them. The amazingly great and sudden mischief they frequently do to the property of people in tropical climates, makes them well known and greatly feared by the inhabitants.

The size and figure of their buildings have attracted the notice of many travellers, and yet the world has not hitherto been furnished with a tolerable description of them, though their contrivance and execution scarce fall short of human ingenuity and prudence. The sagacity of these little insects is so infinitely beyond that of any other animals I have ever heard of, that it is possible the accounts I have here communicated would not appear credible to many, without such vouchers and such corroborating testimony as I am fortunately able to produce, and are now before you. There are also many living witnesses in England to most of the extraordinary relations I have given, so that I hope to have full credit for such remarks, as no one but myself has probably had time and opportunities to make.

These insects are known by various names. They belong to the TERMES of LINNÆUS, and other systematical

writers. By the English, in the windward parts of Africa, they are called *Bugga Bugs*. In the West Indies, *Wood Lice*, *Wood Ants*, or *White Ants*. By the French, at Senegal, *Vague-Vagues*. In the West-Indies, *Poux de Bois*, or *Fourmis Blanches*. By the Bolms, or Sherbro people in Africa, *Scantz*. By the Portuguese in the Brazils, *Coupée*, or *Cutters*, from their cutting things in pieces. By this latter name, and that of *Piercers*, or *Eaters*, and similar terms, they are distinguished in various parts of the tropical regions.

The following are the specific differences given by Dr. SOLANDER, of such insects of this genus as I have observed and collected:

1. TERMES *Bellicosus* corpore fusco, alis fuscescentibus: costa ferrugineâ, stigmatibus subsuperis oculo propinquis, puncto centrali prominulo.

2. TERMES *Mordax* nigricans, antennis pedibusque testaceis, alis fuliginosis: areâ marginali dilatatâ: costa nigricante, stigmatibus inferis oculo approximatis, puncto centrali impresso.

3. TERMES *Atrox* nigricans, segmentis abdominalibus margine pallidis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, alis fuliginosis: costâ nigrâ, stigmatibus inferis, puncto centrali impresso.

4. TERMES *Destructor* nigricans, abdominis lineâ laterali luteâ, antennis testaceis, alis hyalinis: costâ lutescente, stigmatibus subsuperis, puncto centrali oblitterato.

5. TERMES *rborum* corpore testaceo, alis fuscescentibus: costa lutescente, capite nigricante, stigmatibus inferis

inferis oculo approximatis, puncto centrali impresso.

Of every species there are three orders; first, the working insects, which I shall generally call *labourers*; next, the fighting ones, or *soldiers*, which do no kind of labour; and, last of all, the winged ones, or *perfect insects*, which are male and female, and capable of propagation. These might very appositely be called the *nobility* or *gentry*, for they neither labour, or toil, or fight, being quite incapable of either, and almost of self-defence. These only are capable of being elected kings and queens; and nature has so ordered it, that they emigrate within a few weeks after they are elected, and either establish new kingdoms, or perish within a day or two*.

My general account of the Termites, is taken from observations made on the *Termes Bellicosus*, to which I was induced by the greater facility and certainty with which they could be made.

The nests of this species are so numerous all over the island of *Bananas*, and the adjacent continent of Africa, that it is scarce possible to stand upon any open place, such as a rice plantation, or other clear spot, where one of these buildings is not to be seen within fifty paces, and frequently two or three are to be seen almost close to each other. These buildings are usually termed hills, by natives as well as strangers, from their outward appearance, which is that of little hills more or less conical, generally pretty much in the form of sugar loaves, and about *ten* or *twelve* feet in perpendicular height above the common surface of the ground. See the Plate. Fig. 1.

These hills continue quite bare until they are six or eight feet high; but in time, the dead, barren clay, of which they are composed, becomes fertilized by the genial power of the elements in these prolific climates, and the addition of vegetable salts and other matters brought by the wind; and in the second or third year, the hillock, if not over-shaded by trees, becomes almost covered with grass and other plants; and

in the dry season when the herbage is burnt up by the rays of the sun, it is not much unlike a very large hay-cock.

Every one of these buildings consists of two distinct parts, the exterior and the interior. The exterior is one large shell in the manner of a dome, large and strong enough to inclose and shelter the interior from the vicissitudes of the weather, and the inhabitants from the attacks of natural or accidental enemies. It is always, therefore, much stronger than the interior building, which is the habitable part, divided with a wonderful kind of regularity and contrivance into an amazing number of apartments, for the residence of the *king* and *queen*, and the nursing their numerous progeny; or for magazines, which are always found well filled with stores and provisions.

These hills make their first appearance above ground by a little turret or two in the shape of sugar loaves, which are run up a foot high or more. Soon after, at some little distance, while the former are increasing in height and size, they raise others, and so go on increasing the number and widening them at the base, till their works below are covered with these turrets, which they always raise the largest and highest in the middle, and by filling up the intervals between each turret, collect them as it were into one dome. They are made very solid and strong, and when by the junction of them the dome is completed, for which purpose the turrets serve as scaffolds, they take away the middle ones entirely, except the tops, which joined together make the crown of the cupola, and apply the clay to the building of the works within, or to erecting fresh turrets for the purpose of raising the hillocks still higher: so that no doubt some part of the clay is used several times, like the boards and posts of a mason's scaffold.

When they are at their full height, they answer excellently (being sufficiently strong) as places to look out. I have been with three men on the top of one of these hillocks. (Fig. 8.) Whenever word was brought us of a vessel

* The indispensable necessity we were under to divide this article, in order to make room for that variety which we constantly give in our Magazine, makes it proper to take notice, that the classes of the insects are only just mentioned here, to explain the account of their buildings, which immediately follows; but in the sequel, each class will be more minutely described, with references to the plate.

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vessel in sight, we immediately ran to some Bugga-Bug hill, and clambered up to get a good view, for upon the common surface it was seldom possible to see over the grass or plants, which in spite of monthly brushings, generally prevented all horizontal views at a distance.

The interior parts of these hillocks, as may be seen by the section (Fig. 2) are disposed, nearly according to the following plan :

The *royal chamber* is situated at about a level with the surface of the ground, at an equal distance from all sides of the building, and directly under the apex of the hill. It is on all sides, both above and below, surrounded by what I should call the *royal apartments*, which have only labourers and soldiers in them, and can be intended for no other purpose than for these to wait in, either to guard, or serve their common *father* and *mother*, on whose safety depends the happiness, and, according to the negroes, even the existence of the community. These apartments compose an intricate labyrinth, which extends a foot or more in diameter from the royal chamber on every side. Here the nurseries and magazines begin, and, being separated by small empty chambers and galleries, which go round them, or communicate from one to the other, are continued on all sides to the outward shell, and reach up within it, two thirds, or three fourths of its height, leaving an open area in the middle under the dome, which very much resembles the nave of an old cathedral : this is surrounded by three or four very large gothic shaped arches, which are sometimes two or three feet high next the front of the area, but diminish very rapidly as they recede from thence, like the arches of aisles in perspective, and are soon lost among the innumerable chambers and nurseries behind them.

All these chambers, and the passages leading to and from them, being arched, they help to support one another, and while the interior large arches prevent their falling into the center, and keep open the area, the exterior building supports them on the outside.

There are, comparatively speaking, few openings into the great area, and they for the most part seem intended only to admit that genial warmth into

the nurseries which the dome collects.

The area has a flattish floor, which lays over the royal chamber, but sometimes a good height above it, having nurseries and magazines between. It is water-proof, and contrived, as far as I could guess, to let the water off, if it should get in, and run over by some short way into the subterraneous passages which run under the lowest apartments in the hill in various directions, and of an astonishing size, being wider than the bore of a great cannon. These subterraneous passages or galleries are lined very thick with the same kind of clay of which the hill is composed, and ascend the inside of the outward shell in a spiral manner, and winding round the whole building up to the top, intersect each other at different heights, opening either immediately into the dome in various places, and into the interior building, the new turrets, &c. or communicating thereto, by other galleries of different bores or diameters, either circular or oval. From every part of these galleries are various small pipes or galleries leading to different parts of the building. Under ground there are a great many which lead downward by sloping descents three and four feet perpendicular among the gravel, from whence the labouring Termites cull the finer parts, which being worked up in their mouths to the consistence of mortar, becomes that solid clay or stone of which their hills, and all their buildings, except their nurseries, are composed. Other galleries again ascend and lead out horizontally on every side, and are carried under ground near to the surface a vast distance : for if you destroy all the nests within one hundred yards of your house, the inhabitants of those who are left unmolested farther off, will nevertheless carry on their subterraneous galleries, and invade the goods and merchandise contained in it, by sap and mine, and do great mischief, if you are not very circumspect.

But to return to the cities from whence these extraordinary expeditions and operations originated : it seems there is a degree of necessity for the galleries under the hills being thus large, being the great thoroughfares for all the labourers and soldiers going forth or returning upon any business whatever,

whatever, whether fetching clay, wood, water, or provisions; and they are certainly well calculated for the purposes to which they are applied, by the spiral slope which is given them; for if they were perpendicular the labourers would not be able to carry on their building with so much facility, as they ascend a perpendicular with great difficulty, and the soldiers can scarce do it at all. It is on this account that sometimes a road like a ledge, is made on the perpendicular side of any part of the building within their hill, which is flat on the upper surface, and half an inch wide, and ascends gradually like a stair-case, or like those roads which are cut on the sides of hills and mountains, that would otherwise be inaccessible: by which, and similar contrivances, they travel with great facility to every interior part.—

Thus I have described, as briefly as the subject would admit, these wonderful buildings, so remarkable, that travellers have seldom, where they were to be seen, taken notice of any other."

Mr. Smeathman then goes on to describe some inferior buildings made by other species of the Termites, but we meet with nothing very remarkable, till we come to the nests built by the *Termes Arborem*. These are generally spherical, or oval, and built in trees. Sometimes they are seated between the arms and the stems of trees (Fig. 7.) and very frequently may be seen surrounding the branch of a tree at the height of seventy or eighty feet; and (though but rarely of so large a size) as big as a very great sugar cask. The colour of these nests, like that of the roofed turrets, is black, from which and their irregular surface and orbicular shape, they have been called *Negro Heads* by our first writers on the Caribbee Islands, and by the French *Têtes des Negres*. See *Hunter's Evelyn's Sylva*, p. 17.

They are composed of small particles of wood and the various gums and juices of trees, combined with, perhaps, those of animals, and worked by these little industrious creatures into a paste, and so moulded into innumerable little cells of very different and irregular forms, which afford no amusing variety and nothing curious, but the immense quantity of inhabitants, young and old, with which they are at all times crowded; on which account

they are sought for in order to feed young fowls, and especially for the rearing of Turkeys. These nests are very compact, and so strongly attached to the boughs on which they are fixed, that there is no detaching them but by cutting them in pieces, or sawing off the branch; and they will sustain the force of a tornado as long as the tree on which they are fixed.

The mischief done by the *Termes Bellicosus*, the *Termes Arborum*, and others of the same genus is almost incredible: some of the most extraordinary instances are selected, from the very long account given by Mr. Smeathman, for the information and entertainment of our readers.

"The *Termes Arborem* (those which build in trees) frequently establish their nests within the roofs and other parts of houses, to which they do considerable damage, if not timely extirpated. The larger species are, however, not only much more destructive, but more difficult to be guarded against, since they make their approaches chiefly underground, descending below the foundations of houses and stores at several feet from the surface, and rising again either in the floors or entering at the bottom of the posts of which the sides of the building are composed, bore quite through them, following the course of the fibres to the top, or making lateral perforations and cavities here and there as they proceed.

While some are employed in gutting the posts, others ascend from them, entering a rafter or some other part of the roof. If they once find the thatch, which seems to be a favorite food, they soon bring up wet clay, and build their pipes or galleries through the roof in various directions, as long as it will support them; sometimes eating the palm tree leaves and branches of which it is composed, and, perhaps (for variety seems pleasing to them) the rattan or other running plant which is used as a cord to tie the various parts of the roof together, and that to the posts which support it: thus, with the assistance of the rats, who during the rainy season are apt to shelter themselves there, and to burrow through it, they very soon ruin the house by weakening the fastenings, and exposing it to the wet. In the mean time the posts will be perforated in every direc-

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tion as full of holes as that timber in the bottoms of ships, which has been bored by the worms: the fibrous and knotty parts which are the hardest, being left to the last.

They sometimes, in carrying on this business find, I will not pretend to say how, that the post has some weight to support, and then, if it is a convenient track to the roof, or is itself a kind of wood agreeable to them, they bring their mortar, and fill all or most of the cavities, leaving the necessary roads through it, and as fast as they take away the wood replace the vacancy with that material; which being worked together by them closer and more compactly than human strength or art could ram it, when the house is pulled to pieces, in order to examine if any of the posts are fit to be used again, those of the softer kinds are often found reduced almost to a shell, and all or a greater part transformed from wood to clay as solid and as hard as many kinds of free-stone used for building in England. It is much the same when the *Termites Bellicosus* get into a chest or trunk containing cloaths and other things; if the weight above is great, they carry their pipes through, and replace a great part with clay, running their galleries in various directions. The Tree Termites indeed, when they get within a box, often make a nest there, and being once in possession, destroy it at their leisure. They did so to the pyramidal box which contained my compound microscope. It was of mahogany, and I had left it in the store of Governor Campbell of Tobago, for a few months, while I made the tour of the Leeward Islands. On my return, I found these insects had done much mischief in the store, and among other things, had taken possession of the microscope, and eaten every thing about it, except the glass or metal, and the board on which the pedestal is fixed, with the drawers under it and the things enclosed. The cells were built all round the pedestal and the tube, and attached to it on every side. All the glasses which were covered with the wooden substance of their nests retained a cloud of a gummy nature upon them that was not easily got off, and the lacquer or Lurnish with which the brass work was covered was totally spoiled. Another party had taken a liking to the staves of a Ma-

deira cask, and had let out almost a pipe of fine old wine. If the large species of Africa (*the Termites Bellicosus*) had been so long in the uninterrupted possession of such a store, they would not have left twenty pounds weight of wood remaining of the whole building, and all that it contained.

These insects are not less expeditious in destroying the shelves, wainscoting, and other fixtures of an house, than the house itself. They are for ever piercing and boring in all directions, and sometimes go out of the broadside of one post into that of another joining to it; but they prefer and always destroy the softer substances first and are particularly fond of pine and fir boards, which they excavate and carry away with wonderful dispatch and astonishing cunning: for, except a shelf have something standing upon it, as a book, or any thing else which may tempt them, they will not perforate the surface, but artfully preserve it quite whole, and eat away all the inside, except a few fibres, which barely keep the two sides connected together, so that a piece of inch-board which appears solid to the eye will not weigh more than two sheets of paste-board of equal dimensions, after these animals have been a little while in possession of it. In short, the Termites are so insidious in their attacks; that we cannot be too much on our guard against them: they will sometimes begin and raise their works, especially in new houses, through the floor. If you destroy the work so begun, and make a fire upon the spot, the next night they will attempt to rise through another part; and if they happen to emerge under a chest or trunk early in the night, will pierce the bottom and destroy or spoil every thing in it before morning. On these accounts we are careful to set all our chests and boxes upon stones or bricks, so as to leave the bottoms of such furniture some inches above the ground; which not only prevents these insects finding them out so readily, but preserves the bottoms from a corrosive damp which would strike from the earth through, and rot every thing therein.

When the Termites attack trees and branches in the open air, they sometimes vary in their manner of doing it. If a stake in a hedge has not taken root and vegetated, it becomes their

business to destroy it. If it has a good sound bark round it, they will enter at the bottom, and eat all but the bark, which will remain and exhibit the appearance of a solid stick, but if they cannot trust the bark, they cover the whole stick with their mortar, and then it looks as if it had been dipped into thick mud that had been dried on. Under this covering they work, leaving no more of the stick and bark than is barely sufficient to support it, and frequently not the smallest particle, so that upon a very small tap with your walking stick, the whole stake though apparently as thick as your arm and four or five feet long, loses its form, and disappearing like a shadow, falls in small fragments at your feet. They generally enter the body of a large tree which has fallen through age or been thrown down by violence, on the side next the ground, and eat away at their leisure within the bark, without giving themselves the trouble either to cover it on the outside, or to replace the wood which they have removed from within, being some how sensible that there is no necessity for it. These excavated trees have deceived me two or three times in running: for attempting to step upon them, two or three feet high, I might as well have attempted to step upon a cloud, and have come down with such unexpected violence that, besides shaking my teeth and bones almost to dislocation, I have been precipitated head foremost among the neighbouring trees and bushes.

Sometimes, though seldom, they attack living trees, but not, I apprehend, before symptoms of mortification have appeared at the roots, since it is evident, that these insects are intended in the order of nature to hasten the dissolution of such trees and vegetables as have arrived at their greatest maturity and perfection, and which would by a tedious decay, serve only to encumber the face of the earth. This purpose they answer so effectually, that nothing perishable escapes them, and it is almost impossible to leave any thing penetrable upon the ground a long time in safety; for the odds are, that, put it where you will abroad, they will find it out before the following morning, and its destruction follows very soon of course. In consequence of this disposition, the

woods never remain long encumbered with the fallen trunks of trees or their branches; and thus the total destruction of deserted towns is so effectually completed, that in two or three years a thick wood fills the space; and, unless iron-wood posts have been made use of, not the least vestige of an house is to be discovered.—

Thus we perceive that these insects, which in one sense are most pernicious, are in another very useful. In this respect they resemble very much the common flies, which are regarded by mankind in general as noxious, and at best useless beings in the creation; but this is certainly for want of consideration. There are not probably in all nature animals of more importance, and it would not be difficult to prove, that we should feel the want of one or two species of large quadrupeds, much less than of one or two species of these despicable looking insects. Mankind in general are sensible that nothing is more disagreeable or more pestiferous than putrid substances; and it is apparent to all who have made observation, that those little insects contribute more to the quick dissolution and dispersion of putrescent matter than any other. They are so necessary in all hot climates, that even in the open fields a dead animal or any small putrid substance cannot be laid upon the ground two minutes before it will be covered with flies and their maggots, which instantly entering quickly devour one part, and perforating the rest in various directions, expose the whole to be much sooner dissipated by the elements. Thus it is with the Termites; the rapid vegetation in hot climates, of which no idea can be formed by any thing to be seen in our own, is equalled by as great a degree of destruction from natural as well as accidental causes: they are the natural agents of this destruction.”—

In our next, we shall conclude our extracts from this wonderful narrative, with a more particular account of the three orders of the *Termites Bellicos* represented on the plate, describing their propagation, the management of their eggs, and other operations in their nests; and the excursions of another species, the *Marching Termites*.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXIX.

ON THE EFFECTS OF HYPOCRISY.

SUCH is the vanity that makes up a considerable part of our composition, that we hasten to the relief or advancement of him, from whom we form the strongest hopes of a plentiful harvest of praise. Or, if he has connections from which credit and applause are likely to spring, it will serve the purposes of vain glory and avarice as well. This helps to account for the temporary prosperity which usually attends most of the hypocritical and fawning tribe. Though they are commonly suspected of offering incense at the shrine of the unworthy; and not only of conniving at, but of frequently applauding the irregularities and vices of the rich and powerful, yet the generality of us will readily accept of their encomiums, and reward them for their praise. On account of the suspicion we entertain of their insincerity, their adulation fails to produce in us a cordial esteem for them, yet as they have endeavoured to revive in us a sense of our own excellencies, and given us fresh proofs we are admired and respected in the world: shall the pains they have taken go unrewarded? Shall such pleasing actions remain unnoticed? No, our native vanity like ferment in our blood, when it is once sufficiently roused, will operate powerfully, and produce its genuine effects. It instantly suggests to us we ought not too nicely to scrutinize the man's motive—he hath said it, he hath done it, and why should I trouble my head about his springs of action. He is indeed remarkably civil to most people; and as he makes a point of carrying himself submissively towards the wealthy, and of extolling the wisdom of the powerful, if occasion requires he will not only vindicate my fame, but also set an example to all around me of the deference and submission with which I ought to be treated. Similar to these must be the reasonings of those men, who are known to promote no one's interest but that of sycophants and toad-eaters. To ascribe this foible wholly to a deficiency in their intellectual powers, would certainly be doing many of them great injustice, as in a variety of instances

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they give us sufficient proofs of a good understanding: and yet we often find they have boloms very far from being impregnable against the artillery of hypocrisy; so far are they from being proof against the ingratiating insinuations of the deceitful, that they commonly suffer themselves to be taken captives by them at their will. Neither does this always happen to them in their unguarded hours; but, strange and inconsistent as at first view it may seem, they often with their eyes open give way to the persuasions of an hypocrite, and spite of the apprehensions they have of unsoundness about his heart, they run half way to meet his applications. I am aware that the proneness to listen to the tale of a hypocrite is often attributed to weakness of understanding. But those who argue upon this principle, will not allow that there is something in the heart of man, which too frequently prevails upon him to act in opposition to a well informed judgment. On the contrary, I think it may be easily proved, that the extensive tribe of flatterers and sycophants are people of the meanest natural abilities upon earth, and that those whom they circumvent are always their superiors in point of genius and understanding. Through a consciousness of a poverty of abilities a hypocrite diligently supplies that vast deficiency by consummate craft and low cunning. Here he plumes himself, upon the extent of his wisdom, but as far are his ignoble artifices from deserving that appellation, as the glow-worm is from a resemblance of the sun. The hypocrite, at all times and places, as far his judgement goes, speaks what he thinks will best please, and what he hopes, if we are absent, will come with double advantage to our ears. This operates upon our self-love and vanity to such a degree, that we think nothing too good for the instrument of such a pleasing sensation. Such, alas! is the general depravity of mankind—such is the frailty and inconsistency of many mortals of no mean endowments.

We are commonly told that people rise in the world by dint of merit; but the reverse is true in fact. Our reason

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tells us that merit ought to have the principal share in our advancement, but the custom of the world hourly shews to us it is not so. And as long as mankind are guided more by their various affections than by reason, this will ever continue to be the case. Speculating upon merit cannot but prove a piece of indulgence to a moralist; and he will proceed to shew you how, by the natural fitness of things, the highest degrees of it inevitably place you in the most honourable and lucrative employment your profession admits of. And he will add, perhaps, that a man of merit has but to shew himself to the world, and he will meet with adequate encouragement. This theory is just, but as times go we cannot reduce it to practice. In every department of life, amongst all denominations of people, from court down to the cottage, the sycophants are preferred. This is a standing general rule in the world, and daily experience shews that no general rule has fewer exceptions.

Hence undoubtedly a late celebrated nobleman found it necessary, in order to arrive at power and prosperity, to

inculcate upon his son, with much assiduity and deep concern, the doctrine of *simulation*. Having observed in various climes that mankind are governed by the same passions; that the same vanity, self-love and avarice pervade through the whole race, he instructs us how to find out, and play upon, every one's ruling passion as the only way to insure success. And verily, no doctrine can be better calculated for the purposes of restless ambition and latent villainy. He that fawns and flatters best, or in other words, he that is the most finished hypocrite, is universally esteemed the most worthy man. I make no doubt but our ancestors believed that exploded maxim, "honesty is the best policy;" but "*Tempora mutantur & nos mutamur in illis*," both the times and we are very much changed. Now, it may be said of poor sincerity as a lawyer said once of conscience: "Conscience! (exclaimed he with an oath) if I had been such a cursed fool as to regard conscience, I should not have been worth the one hundredth part of the money I am now worth!"

O.

LETTERS ON UPSTART GREATNESS.

(Continued from our last, page 423, and concluded.)

TO THE EDITOR.

Quos ego homines effugi, cum in hos incidi.

CICERO AD ATTICUM.

What patients have I not lost, in curing these?

SIR,

I Concluded my last with an account of my treatment of Mr. Henpeck's wife, cordwainer of the city of London, and gentleman—I am now to give you some notion of my practice in more obstinate cases.

Timothy Buck, aged 24, apprentice to an eminent mercer in Ludgate, was seized about the end of last December, with a violent fit of *Upstart Greatness*; he had been fatigued all day, with carrying out parcels, and on retiring to his chamber, one night found a prescription lying on his table, of which this is an exact copy:

"SIR,

"We are happy to inform you, that your number came up this day a prize of 5000l. We are, your's,

"SCRAPUM, SLY, and Co.

"To *Timothy Buck, Esq.*"

My friend Tim's constitution was too weak for such a dose. It threw him immediately into a fit of starting, jumping, singing, cursing, and swearing; and although he was universally known to be a *d—n'd modest* fellow, he attempted to offer violence to the servant girl that very night. He said, he would take her into keeping—"Lord, says she, you take me into keeping! where is the four-and-nine-pence I lent you last Sunday to go to Islington?—keeping quoth'a!" Next morning, Tim lost the use of his legs, and was obliged to get a hackney coach to carry him to the office, where he received his full dose. His disorder was become very violent, for it changed every part of his disposition, and a whore, a whisky, a gig-mare, and a black-boy, followed each other as cause and effect. He now moved

in

in a sphere hitherto unknown to him—took lodgings in St. James's street, lay in bed till 12, and sat up till six next morning: for it was an established maxim with him, to add to the night what he took from the day. The thoughts of the city were odious—"No, a city ball, or a lord mayor's feast may do for once, because one may *ba-diner* a little with the girls, you know, or cuckold an alderman, you know;—otherwise I know not what they are good for—there is so much vulgarity—such Islington looks and Clapham chastity—so little of the *haut ton*—d—mme, the city's a bore—quite a bore 'pon 'onner."

It was but lately I fell in with Tim: when in good health he used to take a pint of Truman's entire with us at our round table in Cornhill; but having left off the custom, we had almost forgot him, when, one night last month, he paid us a visit, that he might not be thought proud; having walked all the way on foot, from Sir Sampson Squeezum's, his banker, to the Woolpack, which is about 109 yards nearly. We were all glad to see him not thinking of his disorder—"So, Tim, how do you—where have you been this age; waiter, bring Tim a pint of porter and tobacco." "No, no, hold, Dr. Cellissimus, I thank you. No, waiter, bring me a bottle of claret." "Sir we do not keep wine." "Do not you? then you may go and be d—d. 'Ope you are well, doctor." "Why, indifferent, Tim; but you seem to have changed your liquor with a vengeance." "'Es, 'Es, I have changed it to be sure; I was always d—d fond of champagne. 'Es, it was my favourite, but I am positively advised to use claret, as more convenient for my stomach; 'sides you must know I have certain reasons; not quite sound; a d—d affair; you take me." "O! ho! what the little squinting wench in Ivy lane." "Squinting wench; no, no, you do squib a little now; no she lives in Vine-street, Piccadilly." "Piccadilly! that's a great way off; has your master much business there?" "Business! Sir, business! d—me, Sir, how do you mean? Do you affront me so far as to suppose I have any business where I go? No, Sir, in St. James's-street we have no business. Business; d—me, the very name's a puke. Business may do, Sir, in

Cheapside, in Mutton-lane, or in Far-ringdon Without, or Within, but gentlemen of *gout*, we men of the *rage* are above it. D—me, Sir, I would not go to stool, if I thought any sneaking, plodding cit had been there before me."

I stared at this most tremendous harangue, and like Milton's devil,

"——grinned horribly

"A ghastly smile."——

"Pray, Sir, said I, are you not my friend Timothy Buck, of Shoe-lane?" "My name is Buck, Sir." And was not your father a journeyman baker from Aberdeen?" "I am not accountable for my father's faults." "And was not you under-apprentice to Paul Prig on Ludgate-hill?" "'Ave not the honour of knowing the gentleman." "Nor ever had I suppose, eh!" "'Es, I have seen Mr. Prig; but if we people of rank did not forget city acquaintances, there would be no living at all in the west end of the town. But I must take myself off; this is a d—d vulgar place, where they keep no claret; besides Lord Spindle and I have an appointment at Brooke's at half past ten. So adieu."

I saw now plainly what the disorder was, but it was impossible to cure it altogether; I determined to wait till a crisis should come. Meantime it was proper to abate the violence of particular symptoms. He was seized with the *cacoethes scribendi*, which produced a most terrible *tragedy*; the *tragedy* continued with little interruption for two nights; but I effectually put a stop to it on the third by a composition made up of *oranges*, *half-eaten pippins*, and the *tongues of serpents*. He complained after this of a *bad taste*, and in a few weeks *printing* took place, and the *tragedy* was like to have returned; I ordered a strong dose of the *acid of reviews*, which griped him most cruelly; but by stopping the *tragedy*, it cured the *cacoethes*.

In the opera house he generally raged very much; people indeed thought he was mad. The *Vestrimania* seized him to such a degree, that he said he believed men were never intended to stand on both legs. He always in the theatre spoke louder than the players, leered to one, ogled to another, winked to a favourite actress, in order to make us believe he had an affair with her. On

coming out, he kicked his coachman for not drawing up before Lord Frizzle's battered vis-a-vis; went to the royal hotel, bullied the waiters, broke some glasses; stepped into a gaming house, lost a cool hundred, d—d his stars, offered to challenge *Sir Billy Cogdie*, and betted five hundred that the cook's name (Joseph) was spelt with a G. At length the *white bat* appeared, and I am confidently assured he was one of the first who were advocates for *white bats* in the public papers. But the disorder now began to abate; some symptoms of weakness began to appear, and I observed some ugly spots called *creditors*, not many in number, but increasing and threatening to *break*. In a short time after this, the mortal symptoms appeared; and last week, after coming

from Colman's (where he had been endeavouring to put *Wilson out of countenance for his indecency* in petticoats) he was seized by the *Tipstaff* on both shoulders. This symptom carried him off in two hours in great agonies. He was buried next day in the *Fleet* with this inscription:

"Here lies the body of Timothy Buck, Esq. who departed *this life* in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He bore a lingering illness with great philosophy, and yielded up his *spirit* to him who gave it, in hopes of a speedy *insolvency*. His last words were, '*d—n the dice, and may the keepers of gaming houses be hanged.*'—Reader, go thou, and do so likewise."

I am, your's

Oa. 5, 1781.

CELSISSIMUS,

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN AMBITION AND COQUETRY.

IT is not every one who has the vigilance, spirit, and capacity to be ambitious, because pride, vigour, and perseverance, the chief promoters of it, are usually destroyed by *indolence*, which, as Rochefoucault observes, "swallows up both the passions and virtues." The medium which steps in betwixt ambition and meanness is the fashionable passion of coquetry, which is founded upon that inferior kind of vanity adapted to ordinary conceptions as well as those of superior abilities, and is brought to perfection in the various degrees and conditions of its possessors. I have seen whole treatises written upon this subject, wherein the authors, after having dissected and displayed it as they thought fit, have proved it to be the most pernicious and troublesome passion we can be plagued with, which to be sure I cannot deny when it is applied to deceit in love, and to those ladies who wish to inveigle, torment, and distract their lovers without the intention of ever making them happy. But it is certain there are numerous coquets in manners and behaviour as well as in love, and this is the kind of coquetry I mean, when I hold it in some shape similar to ambition.

Now people are coquets in the same degree as they want the true ambition and pride, or suffer it to dwindle and degenerate into affectation and vanity.

It is a mistake to imagine that this passion is confined to the ladies only, for I am well assured it creeps as frequently into the dispositions of men: for, as a desire to attain the art of pleasing is universal, so the modes used to accomplish it are more various than what is laid down by nature or education; where there is one who inherits an uniformity of good breeding and easy gaiety from nature; there are a score, who would be thought to possess it although nature and their education be against them; therefore in my idea, coquetry in the male sex is not so unuseful or contemptible as people imagine; since it has a great share in the formation of a modern gentleman, and if it be a blemish in the human heart, it is at least a modest, cautious, and cleanly one, and endeavours to hide itself from the nicest observer, which is more than can be said of lying, drunkenness, impudence, and folly.

Male coquetry being a species of pride several degrees beneath ambition (which is grasping, restless, and aspiring) is much more convenient, and easy to be compassed, and better suited to the lazy constitution of those who practice it, besides, (like an elegant suit of clothes) it may be worn as occasion requires, according to the company you are desirous to shine in, or would wish to please,

My friend, NED CAUTIOUS, hath made such refinements upon this art, that he has inherited indigence and his garret a dozen years, without a discovery of his being any other than a man of breeding, education, and worth; although I know him to be the very reverse, and a perfect blockhead in all respects excepting his trade of artificial politeness. You will find him in company describe a thousand petty scenes in fashionable life, contrived as indications of his being high born. Happening one day to meet with him in mixed company after hearing him drop a hint, that he had influence with men in power, he began in a vexatious tone to curse the importunities of solicitors for places. "I protest, says he, I am everlastingly plagued with their wants; it is really a hardship upon me, that I must undergo the worryings of a set of needy rogues, who will not let me rest. I am sometimes tempted to tell them I have no power with those who could serve them, but I could not get them to believe me, and that is my misfortune, for they know better"—and all this was spoken as naturally as if they really did apply, and that he really had the power to serve them in the way he mentioned. Thus having talked for several hours in the style of one who could lend you *thousands*, he will steal dejectedly home to darn his hose, wash his shirt, or broil him a herring in his garret: and there I must leave him, in order to introduce a letter from an old man who desired me to put it in a style fit to be seen and publish it, it is as follows:

SIR,

Knowing your intention is to display, correct, and amend the heart, I would willingly offer you all the assistance in my power, and being now at an advanced age which of course has altered the nature of my amusements; I have the better leisure to laugh at the fooleries which used to engage my youth, wherein I presume I have been followed by many thousands since, with great additions and refinements. I am now turned of 70, and amongst those who have formerly known me, do yet come under the name of the *battered bean*. But all those youthful insignificant passions being now extinguished, I am very desirous to trace my former follies and

to trouble you with an abridgement that you may make what use of them you please.

At the age of 18 I had a strong inclination to change my nature of a worm or maggot in the country, to come and turn butterfly in town, which I effected by the death of an uncle, whose substance produced me an hundred a year for as long as I might live. Upon my arrival here, having nothing better to employ my thoughts I very much wished to be taken for a smart fellow; I had a very great share of vanity and this vanity produced a number of schemes, which served both to gratify and conceal it at the same time, and create a belief that I was a gay, easy, young fellow of fashion, who pursued the amusements of a gentleman, and answered very well the phrase of *bleeding freely*, which I found was a term made use of and applied to money spent in folly and extravagance.

I was one day at a very capital auction room where much genteel company were met, and a taste was then in vogue for imaginary or real antiquities; I passed over a number of things that would have been useful to me but were objects of contempt for that reason, for laying out money usefully was not laying it out genteelly; but amongst other curiosities, there was offered for sale a King Edward's groat, the value of which, after being withheld from several inferior bidders was magnified to ten guineas, but at length I quieted my competitors by bidding half my income which was fifty pounds; this gained me much credit and attention whilst I staid, and every one supposed I was a great antiquarian, and had travelled far. However getting drunk a few days after, my groat was given to a beggar through mistake instead of a farthing, which I have ever since thought a striking example of the idleness of such kind of vanity and extravagance, and how subject we are to be led into the grossest absurdities from the male coquetry, or affectation of being men of importance, though it be only temporary, and in the eyes of persons who are absolutely strangers to us, and consequently with whom we are not likely to have any future connections.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE XV.

(Continued from our Magazine for August last, p. 382.)

THE death of HENRY I. King of England, with which we closed the last lecture, involved the nation in a civil war, that spread terror and desolation through the land. The crown by lineal succession belonged to Matilda or Maud commonly known by the title of the empress Maud, and we have before related, that the lords spiritual and temporal had taken the eventual oaths of allegiance to her, by the desire of her father; but these prudent precautions were rendered ineffectual by the superior policy and popularity of Stephen Earl of Boulogne, grandson by the mother's side to William the Conqueror. This prince had resided many years at the court of his uncle Henry I. and had taken great pains to ingratiate himself with the English: he studied not only the laws, but the manners of the people, and secretly formed a powerful party in his favour, who so carefully concealed their designs that Henry had not the slightest suspicion of any opposition being made to the accession of his daughter. It was his own bad policy however, that laid the foundation of the revolution which took place upon his demise; for he had put the empress his daughter into possession of his Norman dominions, and being parted from Geoffrey Plantagenet Earl of Anjou, she lived independent in Normandy, and grew so imperious and haughty, that the English began to dread her future rule over them. Her absence and her character were therefore two powerful circumstances in favour of Stephen, and a third was, the influence of his brother, Henry Bishop of Winchester and Abbot of Glastonbury an artful statesman, who had been raised to those ecclesiastical dignities by the bounty of the late king his uncle, whose daughter he now deprived of the succession. Stephen on his part, lost no time, for being in Picardy when he received intelligence of the king's death, he crossed the sea to Dover, and made the best of his way to London, where he was received with joyful acclamations by the citizens of London. At

the same time, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been gained over to his interest by the intrigues of the Bishop of Winchester, convened a general council of state, which being assembled, the archbishop declared, that the oath of allegiance they had taken to the empress Maud was null and void as being directly contrary to the custom of the English, who had never yet permitted a woman to reign over them. The Bishop of Salisbury maintained, that the oath became void the moment the late king sent his daughter out of the kingdom, without the consent of the barons, and married her to a foreign prince; and finally, Hugh Bigod, an officer of Henry's household deposed, that the king upon his death-bed had signified his intention to set aside the succession of Maud and her children: upon these grounds the council declared for Stephen who was proclaimed king in the usual manner, and a day was fixed for his coronation. The new monarch was lavish of his promises, and profuse in his presents, having got possession of the late king's treasure amounting to one million sterling, an immense sum in those days: he likewise abolished the tax of two shillings on every hide of land, which had been exacted by his predecessors under the odious title of Danegelt; thus conciliating the affections of his subjects, the fairest prospect presented itself of a happy reign, but it was soon over-cast by the ambitious and turbulent disposition of Maud, who excited David King of Scotland, her uncle, openly to espouse her cause. Accordingly, the first opposition Stephen met with was from that quarter. David had taken an oath to maintain the succession of his niece, and being joined by several of the English nobility, who looked upon Stephen as an usurper, he raised an army to support her claim, and marching into England took possession of Carlisle, Newcastle, and Durham, compelling the inhabitants to swear allegiance to the empress; but finding that their hearts went not with their

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their oaths, and that Stephen was approaching with a superior force, he determined not to hazard a battle. On the other hand, Stephen rather wished to have a friend than an enemy in the King of Scotland, so that an accommodation with these dispositions was easily effected. Instead of a siege, a peace took place at Durham, and the Prince of Scotland returned with Stephen to London, where the king created him Earl of Huntingdon and gave him a seat upon all public occasions at his right hand, which offended the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some of the antient nobility: this trifling incident appears to have been the first that gave disgust to the prelates, who had made their oath of allegiance to him conditional—"so long only as he maintained the liberties of the church and supported her discipline." One of the liberties claimed and granted by the king in his coronation oath, afterwards confirmed by charter was, "that upon the demise of a bishop he would instantly give the investiture to the successor appointed by a regular canonical election." Yet upon the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1136, the second of his reign, he violated this part of his oath, by seizing upon the revenues of the see and keeping them two years in his hands. He likewise broke his oath to the laity, to whom of a certain rank, he had granted free liberty of hunting in the forests, by prosecuting several of the nobility with great rigour on the old forest laws. The Earl of Devon and other discontented barons hereupon renounced their allegiance, retired to their castles and fortified them, but Stephen by his personal valour put an end to these petty revolts, yet he was not so successful against the Welch, who defeated his army, and refused to acknowledge him for their sovereign.

In 1137, Stephen, who considered Normandy as part of the domains of the English crown, embarked for the continent, taking with him several of the English nobility, and a considerable body of troops. On his arrival in Normandy, he found the inhabitants in general disaffected to Maud, whose haughty behaviour they could not endure, and the principal nobility immediately made him a tender of the sovereignty which he accepted; in the

mean time Geoffrey Plantaganet, Earl of Anjou, Maud's husband, took the field with a numerous army determined to support the right of his wife; but his troops committing the most brutal outrages, the Normans rose upon them, and slew near a thousand of his followers; he likewise received intelligence of a revolt in Anjou, upon which he retreated from Normandy, and employed the remains of his army in defending his hereditary domains. Stephen had now no other competitor but his elder brother, Count Theobald, whose prior claim was supported by Lewis VI. but Stephen is supposed to have bribed that weak monarch, who consented to an interview with him, which produced a peace, and the King of France bestowed the investiture of the duchy of Normandy on Eustace Earl of Bolougne, Stephen's son, and heir apparent to the crown of England. Lewis VI. did not long survive this treaty, which was however maintained by his son and successor Lewis VII. who gave his sister in marriage to Eustace; as for Count Theobald, his uncle, he tamely gave up his claim to Normandy for an annuity of a thousand marks; and King Stephen having been thus successful in the great object of his expedition returned to England, where his presence was become absolutely necessary; for having refused the investiture of the county of Northumberland to the prince royal of Scotland, his father took up arms against him; almost at the same instant many of the English barons revolted and fortified themselves in their castles, declaring they would no longer submit to the government of a king who was continually violating his coronation oath, by confiscating the estates of the nobility, seizing upon the vacant church livings, and advancing foreigners to the chief offices under the crown. Stephen thought to quell these insurrections by severity, and having taken the castles of Hereford and Shrewsbury he hung up the persons who garrisoned them. Soon after, he encountered the Scots, defeated them, and obliged David to retreat to Carlisle. By the mediation of the Pope's legate in England, the two king's were reconciled, and Stephen now thought it a proper season to humble the pride of the bishops, who, following the example of the nobility,

lity, had erected and fortified castles in their respective dioceses. A quarrel between the servants of the Bishop of Salisbury and the Earl of Brittany, in which some of the latter were killed, gave him a favourable opportunity to summon the bishop to appear before him at a general council held at Oxford, to answer to the complaints of the Earl. The haughty prelate obeyed the summons, but was accompanied, by the Bishops of Lincoln and Ely his nephews, and by such a numerous train of dependents, that the whole court took the alarm and represented to the king, that he would be no longer master in his own dominions, if he did not crush the enormous power and influence of the prelates. Hereupon the king ordered them to deliver up their castles, and upon their expressing some reluctance he ordered the Bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln to be taken into custody, as for the Bishop of Ely he had withdrawn himself, foreseeing the storm ready to burst, and having shut himself up in his castle at the Devizes determined to hold out to the last extremity, but the king took a resolute step to oblige him to surrender, for he sent a considerable force against him under the command of an experienced general, with orders to take with him the two bishops, and to erect a gallows opposite the castle, on which he was to hang them, if the Bishop of Ely would not submit: this stratagem had the desired effect, and all the prelates in the kingdom were obliged to deliver up their strong holds.

But the king's triumph over the bishops was of short duration, having offended the whole body of the priesthood, a general spirit of rebellion was infused into the minds of the people, by the clamour of sacrilege and violation of the privileges of the church; a secret correspondence was carried on with the empress Maud, who landed in England when Stephen least expected it, accompanied by her natural brother the Earl of Gloucester, whose estates in England had been confiscated and himself exiled, for renouncing his allegiance to Stephen. She arrived at Arundel, in Sussex, in the month of September 1139, with only one hundred and forty men in her train, relying entirely upon the promises of the numerous malecontents in the kingdom.

They did not disappoint her expectations; for being arrived at Bristol, where she openly declared her intention to support her right to the crown by force of arms, the people flocked from all parts of the country to pay their allegiance to her, and the high constable of England gave up to her the strong and beautiful castle of Gloucester which he commanded, at the same time renouncing his allegiance to Stephen. This castle became the chief residence of the empress, and here she daily received the homage of the great men who came over to her party. Stephen, not in the least intimidated by the appearance of a general revolt, put himself at the head of his troops, and faced his enemies in all quarters. As soon as he heard that any of the barons had declared for Maud, and had garrisoned their castles, he attacked them, in short, not to enter into details of this bloody civil war, we have only to observe that from the commencement of the year 1140, to nearly the end of the year 1153, the whole kingdom was involved in anarchy and devastation, every county, every town, and almost every individual declaring for one or the other of the royal competitors, and both parties carrying on the war with the rage of savages.

At one time, we behold Stephen vanquished in battle, a prisoner, and in chains. At another we see him restored to liberty in exchange for a princely captive the Earl of Gloucester natural brother to the empress, taken by the king's adherents. At another, Maud has almost attained the summit of her ambition, she is recognized Queen of England in the metropolis, and nothing is wanting but the ceremony of her coronation, when, by her arrogance, and contempt of the petitions of her new subjects, she alienates their affections to such a degree, that the errors of Stephen's reign appear to be trifling indeed, when compared to the oppressions they have reason to expect under the government of this haughty and cruel woman. They conspire against her, and she owes her personal safety to flight. Besieged, and obliged to surrender castle after castle, after enduring uncommon fatigues in her precipitate retreats to several parts of the kingdom, she at last finds herself reduced to the necessity of retiring

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to Normandy. But the contest was more successfully carried on by her eldest son Prince Henry, and the barons wearied out with the horrors of civil broils, on the eve of a battle forced both parties to compromise their differences by a treaty, the chief article of which was, that Stephen should enjoy the crown for life, and that Henry should succeed him, as lawful heir by hereditary right. Thus an happy end was put to the calamities which had depopulated and laid waste the country for the space of thirteen years.

Henry, about the time of this revolution in his favour, was reputed to be one of the most accomplished princes of the age, and he had acquired great power and influence upon the continent, by marrying Eleonora, the divorced queen of Lewis VII. King of France. That weak monarch, seized with the frenzy of crusading, had left his beautiful queen, to take up the cross, and go to the Holy Land; during his long absence, she had consoled herself by intrigues which hurt her character so much, that Lewis, upon his return, repudiated her on a pretence of too near consanguinity, and gave her back the possessions she had brought him, which consisted of the principal provinces of France situated between the river *Loire* and the *Pyrenean* mountains, being the heirs of Poitou and Aquitaine. Henry had likewise succeeded his father Geoffrey as Duke of Normandy and Earl of Anjou. Lewis jealous of all these accessions of power, and repenting of his own folly, entered into an offensive alliance with Stephen King of England, Theobald, Count of Blois, and Geoffrey, Henry's younger brother, to strip him of all his dominions in France, and to frustrate his designs in England; with this view they invaded Normandy, but Henry surmounted all these obstacles by his valour and prudence. He sent an experienced general with part of his forces to defend Normandy; at the head of another army, he defeated the French and obliged Lewis to retreat into the heart of his own dominions, after which he compelled his brother Geoffrey to renounce the unnatural alliance, and to accept terms of pardon and reconciliation. King Stephen did not long survive the treaty which had restored peace to his distracted

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country, and had given him an opportunity to make his subjects some amends for the irregularities of his former government, by the wise regulations he now established. He died of a violent fit of the iliac passion on the 25th of October 1154, in the 50th year of his age.

HENRY had just accomplished the restoration of tranquillity in his Norman dominions, and secured its permanency by an advantageous peace with the King of France, when he received the news of Stephen's death, but having no apprehensions of opposition, he did not pass over to England till the month of December; in the mean time, he was proclaimed with the usual solemnity by the style and title of Henry II. King of England, &c. all ranks of people vying with each other in demonstrations of joy upon the occasion. On the 8th of December he arrived in England with his queen, and on the 19th they were crowned at London by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and were congratulated by the unanimous acclamations of the people. Immediately after the coronation, the king retired to the Abbey of Bermondsey to pass the festival of Christmas, where he held a council, in the choice of which he discovered great judgement, for the deliberations of men of the first abilities produced the most vigorous and wise measures for redressing the grievances introduced in the last reign; and for establishing his throne in peace and honour. With respect to foreign affairs, the glory of England predominated in the scale of political power in Europe, for Henry II. by his great abilities and his extensive possessions, had strength sufficient in France, to make his weak lord paramount Lewis tremble, and all the other potentates paid their court to him.

A summary of this king's reign is so elegantly drawn up by the Abbé Millot, whose elements of modern history we have so often mentioned, that we shall copy his outline with pleasure, especially as the principal transactions of the reign of Lewis VII. called the Young, are connected with the annals of Henry, both monarchs having enjoyed very long reigns.

"ENGLAND enjoyed the advantages of a good government, the laws were in vigour, and crimes restrained.

Those castles in which a crowd of petty tyrants had established themselves during the weak government of Stephen, were no longer to be seen, nor those mercenary troops, chiefly Flemings, which he had employed to reduce them, and who only served to multiply robberies. Another abuse which Henry II. wanted to reform, was the excessive power of the clergy; arising from the impunity which they secured to themselves by privileges contrary to the civil laws, and the enormous jurisdiction which they arrogated in every business, by connecting it with the canons and making it a case of conscience.

This laudable design ruined his peace, tarnished his glory, and brought misfortunes upon him, which would have sunk any other prince.

The chief opposer of this plan of clerical reformation was, the very man whom he had raised to the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the kingdom, and whose courtly compliance upon other occasions had been the ladder to his promotion. Thomas Becket his chancellor and Archbishop of Canterbury had the insolence to stop the course of justice, by protecting a priest who had committed a murder: the king wanted to have him tried by the ordinary tribunals, but the haughty prelate insisted, that a priest was amenable only to the spiritual court, and could only be punished by the canon laws. This abuse had prevailed too much in other christian countries, and thus the most heinous crimes committed by the priesthood were expiated by slight penances. Henry wisely convened an assembly of the prelates and the temporal lords at Clarendon, when the following articles were agreed to and signed, as being the antient customs of England—"That criminal ecclesiastics should be tried by civil tribunals—that no person, who was an immediate vassal of the crown, could be excommunicated without the consent of the king—that no person could appeal to the Pope, or leave the kingdom without permission." Becket promised to observe these articles without reserve, and signed them, but Pope Alexander III. an ambitious pontiff, who enjoyed the Tiara twenty one years, and made most of the sovereigns of Europe submit to his arbitrary will, absolved the archbishop from his promises, and even ordered him to do pe-

nance for subscribing to the articles of Clarendon. The absurd power of the Popes at that time may be judged of from the pride of Alexander, who, tho' driven from his own dominions by the Antipope Victor, and obliged to take shelter in France, had the insolence to permit the Kings of France and England to hold the reins of his horse when he entered Paris. After this condescension what could Henry expect, but that he would protect and support Becket against him. Accordingly he publickly condemned the articles of Clarendon; and the archbishop refusing to perform the duties of his office, till he had received absolution from the Pope, the king seized upon his temporalities, and banished him. Becket retired to France, where he was encouraged by Lewis, who wished to foment troubles in England, and by the Pope who made it the cause of the church: thus supported, Becket excommunicated Henry's ministers, and all the prelates and peers who had signed the Clarendon articles. Lewis and Henry were almost always at variance; but, in the year 1170, a peace between them, gave an opportunity to the King of France to solicit the restoration of Becket. It was agreed, that the dispute about the articles should not be revived, and the prelate returned into England, where he engaged in a fresh quarrel, by excommunicating the Archbishop of York for presuming to consecrate Prince Henry, in his absence, when the king admitted him to share the throne with him; an impolitic measure derived from the practice of the Romans, and which laid the foundation of the unnatural rebellion of young Henry. This fresh instance of Becket's turbulent overbearing disposition enraged the king to such a degree, that he hastily let fall an expression, he had reason afterwards to repent. In a full court he exclaimed—"Will none of my subjects rid me of this ungrateful priest, who is the plague of my life?" Four gentlemen of the court took this as a hint, that the king would reward them for putting him to death, and they repaired to Canterbury, where they assassinated him in his cathedral, at the foot of the altar, while he was officiating at vespers. The whole body of the clergy were alarmed at this outrage, the church was declared to be in danger, the Pope canonized Becket, and the

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the king was obliged to sue for absolution, which he could only obtain on the following humiliating terms: He swore on the holy evangelists, that he was innocent of any design to cause the Archbishop to be murdered: he promised that he would not enforce the articles of Clarendon; nor hinder appeals to the holy see, reserving to himself the right of taking securities from persons leaving the kingdom. He likewise submitted to the corporal penance enjoined him by the Pope, repairing to the tomb of Becket, and allowing the monks of the abbey of Canterbury to scourge him with rods. This must have been a dreadful humiliation to a prince who had conquered Ireland, made Scotland tributary to his crown, and reduced France to the lowest ebb. But it was politic, as it prevented a general revolt, such was the bigotry of the times; and afterwards, at a proper season, he not only maintained the articles of Clarendon, but effectually prevented appeals to Rome, by demanding such immense sureties for persons departing the kingdom as rendered it impracticable.

During the last fifteen years of his reign, Henry experienced the fatal effects of having raised his eldest son to the throne. The young king grew impatient under every restraint, and at length broke out into open rebellion against his father; he likewise seduced his brothers Richard and Geoffrey to follow his example; and to complete the scene of domestic horror, the queen took part with her sons against her husband, who was obliged to confine her in prison from which she was not released till after his death. Lewis King of France was the fomentor of the

discord between Henry and his sons, in the sole view of diminishing the power and glory of a monarch whom he envied. The death of young Henry in 1183, weakened the family confederacy against the king; but he had still the mortification of seeing his son Richard, who succeeded him, in arms against him, and supported by Philip Augustus King of France the son and successor of Lewis VII. Philip entered into so strong alliance with Richard, that Henry was obliged to sue for peace, which he could not obtain but upon the most dishonourable conditions. He had scarce signed the treaty, when he discovered, by some papers falling accidentally into his hands, that his favorite son John, whom he had raised to the throne of Ireland when he was only eleven years of age, had carried on a secret correspondence with Philip Augustus, and was concerned in Richard's plots to dethrone him. This new and unexpected affliction was too much for human nature to support; in the anguish of his soul he cursed the hour of his birth, and prayed for the curse of God to descend upon his sons. In this situation he retired from Azay, where the treaty was signed, to Chinon, and perceiving his dissolution approaching, he ordered his attendants to carry him to the church, where having been confessed and absolved by the priest, he expired before the altar, on the 6th of July, 1189, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and the 35th of his reign.

In our next lecture, the history of the XIIth Century will be closed with a review of the principal transactions of the other nations of Europe during that æra.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT IN THE SPANISH COLONIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

A Dispute between a curate and a corregidor (*the principal civil governor*) was the first cause of this insurrection. The former did not make the Gospel the rule of his conduct, and the corregidor reproved him, not so much from a sense of duty and religion, as from a desire to shew his consequence and authority; the corregi-

dor therefore, hearing that the priest led an immoral life, sent for him, and, without any more ceremony, threatened him with the rigour of the law, if he did not alter his conduct. The priest, who did not suppose that he was to reform in the course of a day, was resolved to be merry, and to take a double dose of pleasure, before he bid it adieu.

for ever. The corregidor was informed of this; and some ill natured person having, at the same time, suggested to him, that it was merely through contempt for his authority that the priest had acted thus, the corregidor had his reverence thrown into prison, and sequestered his property. The curate found means to inform the Bishop of Cusco of the attack made by the corregidor on the privileges of the church; his lordship felt the greatest indignation, not against the priest for his scandalous way of living, but against the corregidor, for having encroached upon his prerogative, in imprisoning one of his clergy, and upon that ground he excommunicated him. A priest in prison and a corregidor excommunicated, could not be without partisans, who widened the breach between the church and the law. The corregidor appealed to the Archbishop of Lima, as metropolitan; his grace felt indignation that it was not himself who had pronounced the sentence of excommunication, and took it off merely to spite his suffragan of Cusco.

Things were in this state, when the great Barigel, or prevoist of the visitor general, arrived, in order to make out a new list of the inhabitants, without distinction of Indians, Mestees, or Mulattoes, for the purpose of laying on new taxes. The excommunicated corregidor was busy in making the necessary arrangements to forward the views of government. The Caciques (*Indian Princes*) and particularly *Tupac Aymaruc* (lineally descended from the imperial family of the Incas, whose empire was extinguished by the death of Atabalipa, the last Emperor of Peru, murdered in 1541 by order of Don Diego D'Almagro, the associate of Francis Pizarro) formed the bold resolution of arresting the corregidor. This *Tupac Aymaruc* was Cacique of the province, and a professed friend to the priest. Ariaga (for that was the corregidor's name) was invited to dine with the Cacique; but just as he was sitting down to table, he was seized, and thrown into prison, loaded with irons, and was so strictly watched, that he could not write to any person, or so much as see a friend. He was brought to trial in a few days; and the descendant of the Incas compelled the corregidor to subscribe a circular

letter to the principal Caciques of the Indians, desiring that they would attend at Tinta, to be present at an execution that was to take place by the king's orders on the feast of St. Charles. Ariaga having performed what the Indian Prince required, the latter brought a vast concourse of people to Tinta. On the eve of the feast of St. Charles, *Tupa* caused the corregidor's sentence to be read to him, in which it was set forth, that by the king's order he was condemned to be hanged.

Ariaga, finding it, impossible to extricate himself, resolved to make a virtue of necessity, and arming himself with fortitude, resigned himself to his fate: he desired that he might have the happiness to receive the sacrament before his execution: *Tupac*, far from refusing his request, had given orders beforehand that the ministers of the church should attend him.

On the day appointed for the execution, the great square was crowded, and the militia under arms to keep the peace: At nine o'clock in the morning, the sacrament was carried solemnly to the prison; and Ariaga received it with all possible fervor. At twelve the criminal was brought out, under a strong guard of Indians well armed, at whose head rode *Tupac*, on a fine white horse; on each side were the other Indian Caciques, mounted on black horses. When they arrived at the gallows, which had been fixed in the great square, *Tupac* caused the corregidor's sentence to be read so loud, that the croud might hear it. In the sentence it was positively asserted, that the execution was to take place, in consequence of an express command of the king. The unfortunate corregidor had then a habit of the order of St. Francis put on, that he might thus die a member of that order: all this time there was not an executioner to be found: *Tupac* ordered one of the corregidor's slaves to execute the sentence, under pain of being hanged himself. The faithful slave threw himself at the feet of *Tupac*, and with tears intreated him to dispense with his services on the present occasion, declaring, at the same time, that he should die with grief, if he should execute the sentence: the poor fellow went farther, and implored mercy for what he called the best of masters: but *Tupac* was inflexible; and

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and he sternly commanded the slave to obey: the latter to save his own life, put the rope about his master's neck, and tying it to the gallows, he took him in his arms, and leaped with him off the ladder. The weight of two men snapped the rope, and they both fell together. At the sight of this, the friars, who had attended the corregidor in his devotions, threw themselves at the feet of Tupac, and intreated him to spare Ariaga, who was still alive; and told him, that in Spain it was the custom to pardon a criminal, if the rope should break with his weight. But Tupac was unmoved by their supplications; and with an air of inflexibility, told the friars, that it was impossible to pardon a criminal whom the king himself had condemned to die. Another rope was therefore got, and the poor slave being obliged to go through the terrible office that had been imposed upon him, the corregidor was hanged. His body was kept hanging three days! and at the end of that time Tupac gave his friends leave to take him down, and bury him, with all the funeral pomp usual at the interment of corregidores.

In the mean time Tupac, reflecting upon the consequences that he might naturally expect after such an act, began to take measures to prevent them, by assembling such a force, as should enable him to make head against the government: he soon mustered a body of 200 of the militia, and 5000 Indians, who joined him in consequence of a proclamation, he had issued, in which he promised two reals a-day to every soldier, four to every serjeant, and six to every officer.

The corregidor of Cusco hearing, in the mean time, how Tupac had treated the corregidor of Tinta, assembled 300 of the militia, and gave the command to the most skilful officers, enjoining them, at the same time, to use all means to get Tupac into their power, and to send him to Cusco. At the close of the second or third day after this detachment had set out, they arrived at an Indian village, which they found totally deserted, the people having all joined Tupac's standard. The officers imagined they could not get a better place to lodge in that night, and therefore they and their detachment took up their quarters in the village. The Indians returned

about day-break, and finding the Spaniards asleep in their huts, fell upon them, and immediately put 160 of them to the sword; the others fled to the church for refuge, and barricaded the gate; but that did not save them; for Tupac coming up with a body of men, and not caring to force the barricado, ordered his people to fire the church; his orders were soon obeyed, and all the Spaniards except five or six, perished in the flames. These five or six were all who got back alive to Cusco, out of 300, to tell the sad story of their disaster.

Tupac immediately sent off dispatches to all the Caciques of the neighbouring provinces, to inform them of what had passed; to point out to them the grounds he had to hope, that he should be able to shake off the Spanish yoke, if they would follow his example and second his efforts; and lastly, to entreat that they would speedily send him succours, to enable him to withstand the attacks, which he knew the Spaniards would not fail to make upon his small force. What was the effect produced generally by his letters, among the Caciques, is not well known in Europe; all that we can learn with certainty upon that head was, that a kinsman of Tupac, who was the bearer of the dispatches, was arrested in the province of Asangaro, which borders on that of Tinta: the Cacique of Asangaro was not to be shaken in his fidelity to the Spaniards; and therefore he caused the envoy to be taken up, and sent him, together with the dispatches he had brought from Tupac, to the corregidor of the province. It seems that Tupac, in order to encourage the Caciques to make a bold effort to recover the independence of their country, boasted in his dispatches, that he was at the head of an army of 25,000 men, well disciplined, and well provided with arms, and all kind of military stores.

The kinsman of Tupac was tried, and condemned to the same fate that the rebel prince had made the poor corregidor Ariaga suffer at Tinta, and the sentence was carried into execution without delay. The news of this transaction filled Tupac with rage and indignation; he instantly gave orders for assembling his army, and poured like a torrent into the province of Asangaro; devastation marked his footsteps; the

the country was pillaged, and the houses burnt; but he was particularly careful to demolish the fine house of the corregidor who had condemned his kinsman to death.—The corregidor himself had, however been fortunate enough to escape; though, to do Tupac justice, he had taken very wise precautions to make himself master of his person; swearing at the same time, that if ever he should fall into his hands, he should be hanged like his brother corregidor of Tinta; thus resolving, as he said, to appease the manes of his relation, by causing a corregidor to be hung on each side of him, just as Christ had hung between two thieves.

The corregidores of Cusco, Gamba, and Monte Video, and some other provinces, and all the Caciques who remained faithful to government, made on their side every effort to enable the government to reduce so formidable an enemy. They mustered an army of 28,000 men including two companies of the regiment of Savoy, and a picquet of dragoons sent by the viceroy of Lima. Even the Bishop of Cusco, who had excommunicated the unfortunate corregidor of Tinta, for imprisoning the priest, made all the clergy, regular and secular, of his diocese, take up arms: and Don John Emanuel Campero, who happened at that time to be at Lima, undertook to discipline them. The friars made a most grotesque figure under arms: the capuchins were appointed to serve as grenadiers, probably because they could make frightful whiskers of their beards; and because, by pulling their capuchins over their heads, the long peak sticking up behind, might have suggested the idea of a ludicrous apology for a grenadier's cap.

The Spaniards pretend, that with this militia, half holy, half prophane, they have been able to disperse the troops under Tupac, to get into their hands his principal relations, and to force him to retire, with his adherents, to the independent Indians of the mountains. But the public will be able to judge of the probability of this defeat of Tupac, when it is considered that he had an army nearly equal to that of the Spaniards; that the little opposition they had met in the

province of Afangaro, had convinced them that they were formidable; and, to say all in a word, that they were fighting for liberty: and it should be remembered also, that in his army Tupac had a corps of 200 militia, who were not Indians.

Tupac is now in the thirty-eighth year of his age, is a bold enterprising man, with a sound understanding, and natural talents, which had been improved by an early education at Cusco, in a college founded for the education of the Caciques; and there he took out his degree as Doctor of Laws, called there *Juris Utriusque Doctor*. It is said, that in the country to which the Spaniards pretend they have obliged him to fly, he has erected the standard of the ancient Incas, his great progenitors; and what renders him formidable, are the arms and train of artillery that fell into his hands, when he put to the sword, or destroyed by fire, the 300 men that had been sent against him by the corregidor of Cusco. Exclusive of the great booty he made in provisions, merchandize, &c. he has carried off with him a large sum of money: in the house of the poor corregidor Ariaga he got 50,000 hard dollars, and 40,000 more in the house of the officer who came to impose the new taxes.

The insurgents in the province of Araquiba were too strong to think of accepting any terms, though government had offered to grant all that they had at first demanded. The subject of discontent in that province, was the erection of customs, and the impertinent behaviour of their officers; the commissioners and other officers having had the presumption and impudence to insist, that no one should appear before them, without taking off his hat and his cloak; and, on the other hand, they had imposed immoderate taxes, and principally on those commodities which should have been taxed the lowest. In the first fury of the insurgents, the custom-houses were destroyed, and their warehouses broke open: Only 2000 dollars were found; those were carried off; but the Indians respected the merchant goods, and did not touch them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A TRIP TO MARGATE.

BY ANSEGEISE CLEMENT, GENTLEMAN.

CHAPTER I.

COME, my lad, said *Eudoxus*, laying his hand on mine, and looking at the same time most tenderly in my face—since thou hast given death the slip in this encounter—would it not be advisable for thee, to seek a recruit for thy health and thy spirits, alas too much reduced, in the kindly influence of some favoured region, where mirth and jollity and gaiety and good humour have set up their standard—where the sweets and the pleasantries of life are perpetually engaged in expelling the cares of it—and from whence, Clement, if thou returnedst not with all thy native vivacity and *Gaieté de cœur* about thee, I—

—From the very moment in which *Eudoxus* began to give me this piece of advice, had I been endeavouring to gratify my curiosity, which was most powerfully attracted by a newspaper then lying upon the table;—by the time he had finished the first sentence, I had—by fly glances—half looks, &c. actually dispatched half a column, and was coasting it along at a dreadful rate, when by a little deviation from the straight path, I read as follows—John Finch—Margate—sails every Tuesday—*Wool Quay*—I could go on no farther—at that instant all the gambols—tricks—jollities—and merriments that I had ever played or been witness to rushed at once upon my imagination;—the attention of the gentlemen—the good nature of the ladies—the conviviality and good fellowship of the whole company poured in upon me with so much vehemence and rapidity—that by heaven, Sir, I swear, I can think of nothing by which I can so well represent to the *retina* of your worship's fancy the suddenness of the succession or rather association of ideas as by comparing it to the waves of a disturbed and agitated sea:—if your worship has been at *Margate* the business is done at once;—if not, any windy day upon the Thames will be sufficient to shew the justice of my comparison.

This was the cause of that sudden stop with which the reader was surprised

in the midst of *Eudoxus's* advice;—I had interrupted him by desiring the servant of the house, who had brought in breakfast, to bring down from my bed-room, an old portmanteau, which with divers other matters had been long consigned to a corner of the chimney in the bed-room aforesaid.—Hitherto *Eudoxus* had dealt with me as an adviser—when he saw his business was finished as an adviser, he then proceeded to act as a friend;—in a word, he made me an offer of his purse, accompanying it at the same time with such tender demonstrations of his friendship and esteem, as would have effectually wiped away the least idea of indelicacy from the imagination of the proudest man living. I had at that time one and thirty guineas (which is by the by some 18 or 20 more than it is usually my luck to possess) in my pocket; the readiest, and considering the circumstances of our friendship, the sincerest answer I could make, was to display this treasure upon the table:—*Eudoxus* put his money in his pocket—I did the same.

“Now I know there are some readers as well as some writers in the world, who besides the frigidity, which their own natural disposition or the rules of the learned, *i. e.* the critics, have bestowed upon them, are also possessed of such a share of discretion and philosophic resolution, as enables them to travel on in a direct line from the first chapter to the last—without once deviating from that road which their dullness has marked out and their prudence dictated to them—never turning aside to pick up a flower or trace up a rivulet—never attending to the nature of the soil or the face of the countries through which they are to pass.—I have resolved, therefore, before a reader of this temper has gotten soured into the middle of the work, to give him a friendly hint of the treatment he is to expect—and inform him—that whenever the inclinations either of my heart or my fancy shall lead me to make a digression from the direct course

course of the narrative, I shall infallibly expect and desire the pleasure of his company in it;—whether it be historical—moral—or problematical. Your worship has no doubt read such a book as Euclid's Elements—you studied it perhaps at Cambridge, where amongst other things of equal importance, you became, I dare say, accurately acquainted with the nature and properties of angles; as how that there are right angles \angle ;—obtuse angles $<$;—and acute angles $<$: (I mark them down for the benefit of those who having never learnt the mathematics are supposed to be utterly incapable of using that reason which God in his providence has thought fit to give them) and right glad am I, that my work has fallen into such respectable and scientific hands—for the thing in the world to which this trip of mine is most likely to bear a resemblance (if I can be allowed to have any foresight into it myself) is that very part of the page in Simpson's Euclid in which these angles are laid down and described. Whether it be the natural pliability and versatility of my disposition, which not even the study of the mathematics has been able to efface—or whether it be a habit confirmed by long usage, I know not—but this I know, that there prevails throughout the whole of my disposition such an aversion to straight lines, especially when drawn merely for their straightness, that by the twisted *Caduceus* of Mercury, Sir, I swear—I fear in the whole course of this voyage, and whatever else shall occur worthy of notice afterwards, you will not be able to discover one so long as the first letter of an old family bible;—it will be so twisted and tormented with tack and with turnings, that it will be all pot-hooks and hangers and *right angles and obtuse angles and acute angles.*—

—To sooth, however, the obstinacy of the critical and conciliate the friendship of the good-natured reader, I shall pass directly from the parlour of my lodgings in — to Wool-Quay

in Thames-street; leaving it to them to settle in what manner I parted with *Eudoxus*, &c. &c. as shall seem best to their own discretions and judgments*.”

WOOL-QUAY.

Having arrived at this place, I was presently informed by the matter that it would be a full hour before the vessel could sail; and to divert therefore the tediousness of an hour spent in expectation, and to drive away in some measure certain sensations of an unpleasant nature raised by a parting rather too tender, I strolled towards the TOWER STAIRS.

By the side of this place of noise and bustle, where the sons of labour and industry vociferate their wants in questions to every passenger, stood a boy, who seemed to be about the age of twelve or thirteen, and whose aspect and apparel marked him a foreigner. His hands were extended towards the water, and after several earnest but unavailing efforts to express his grief in words, casting around him such a look of concern and innocent distress as may be better conceived than described, the tears began to stream apace down his youthful cheeks, while he pointed with one hand to the cause which bid them flow. His little boat which accident or malice had loosed from the shore, was passing with the tide down the river and had almost got to the place where his hopes of reaching and retaining it must end. The boys of the watermen, to whose care and protection the boats of their matters were left, instead of assisting him in his distress, laughed at his misfortune, instead of pitying him as a stranger, derided him for a foreigner; they even refused him a passage over their boats, from some of which it was still possible for him to have got into his own. The boat had been carried a considerable way down the stream ere he was perceived by a youth, who no sooner discovered his misfortune than he immediately prepared to remedy and retrieve it. The boy was presently reinstated in possession of

* Having overlooked this a second time, I find it as well intitled to the names of either preface, advertisement, or introduction, as any one preface, advertisement, or introduction that ever has been published, from the laboured and prolix prefaces of *Leisnems* or *Hoogeveen* down to the modest, and courteous advertisement of a modern novelist; I do therefore insist upon it, that my readers accept and treat it accordingly.

of his boat, and the other returned with a countenance which, methought, at once displayed the goodness of his heart, and shewed that he had once known better times: there was something in it which immediately preposessed me in his favour; nature had bestowed upon him an air of complacency and kindness which might have done honour to Uncle Toby, or any other hero of Shandean memory.—A smile—a gentle smile—was diffused over his face—it was not a smile of victory—it was not a smile of arrogance—nor of contempt;—it arose purely from the pleasure he felt in having benefited a fellow creature—it would, I am persuaded, under such circumstances, have shone upon his countenance had he been removed from the presence of every person breathing. I felt a wish to remove him from his present occupation to one better suited to the tenderness of his disposition and the mildness of his temper; and my humanity was not suffered to cool for want of a proper opportunity of exercising it. I recollected that in an excursion, the objects of which were pleasure and the recovery of my health, I should soon find the want of a servant, whose fidelity might render him attentive to my wishes, and whose youth might give him diligence in the performance of them; and such a one I thought I might expect in him. Francis (for that was his name) readily consented to a change which promised a greater share of comfort, and an employment of less labour and fatigue, and his master was induced by a trifling present to part with a servant, the weakness of whose constitution frequently rendered him incapable of his business.

—And now, courteous reader, behold me issuing out with all the outward requisites and appurtenances of Shandean knight-errantry—a purse so often opened as to be seldom full—a phiz rendered lank and thin by a long illness—and a servant of humble appearance, well suited to the condition of his master:—as to the inward qualities—those of the head and the heart, I am not qualified to judge; I can only hope, that wherever these pages shall but too plainly expose the deficiency of my wit, the sincerity of my heart will be admitted as my excuse.

LOND, MAR, Oct. 1781.

THE HOY.

Soho! gentlefolks, here ye are all met together, gentle and simple—jews and gentiles—publicans and sinners—and a merry meeting may it be; for if the wind holds in the same mind it is in at present, I can easily foresee we shall have a long three days passage of it, which three days, if ye come but here with hearts of complacency and kindness—resolved to promote the mirth, and increase the pleasure of yourselves and your companions, will be no more than three hours;—the winds may roar—and the waves may dash against—and the rain may bespatter our garments—it will be all to no purpose, for neither the wind, nor the waves, nor the rain shall be able to prevent our enjoyment of the present moment.—The winds will sink in our imagination to cooling zephyrs—we shall forget that we are toiling about upon the deep bosom of the sea—and even the little noisome cabin shall be to us as, a cleanly—wholesome—and well-compacted parlour.

—If, on the contrary, ye have stored your minds with images of unhappiness and misery, and your hearts with discontent and haughtiness, I tremble at the consequences; there will be nothing but jarring and strife, animosity and contention.—Then farewell all ye congenial scenes of amiable good humour which I have so often represented to my imagination;—farewell the agreeable confusion and harmonious mirth which I have so often experienced and partook off.

THE DEPARTURE.

—And here, gentle reader, permit me to lament my inability to do justice to a scene, which can never be effectually described but by the pen of a Sterne or a Swift.—Lo! the time of departure is arrived, and the sails begin to shiver in the wind, while fresh passengers crowd in, and the friends of others are preparing to leave the vessel.—Here stands a father giving the last kiss to his wife and family, the little innocents grasp his hands and intreat him not to leave them: a little farther off behold the lover parting with his mistress;—I see them gently squeeze each other's hands—I see the look that gives a better assurance of eternal constancy than an hundred

oaths and imprecations—I see the tear standing in her eye—"the streaming eye that speaks more than language." Oh! this parting business, how it overpowers and weakens us all!—Look yet a little lower and behold an aged mother parting with her only daughter, whom (as I since learned) the vicissitudes of fortune had obliged her to place out as an apprentice in London; how amply is the sense of that danger into which her daughter is about to be involved pictured in her countenance!—how fully do her eyes express her anxious and maternal care for the preservation of her child! I hear her parting benediction—*farewell, my child, be virtuous and be happy.*

—The confusion is not yet over, and from the multitude of jarring sounds, I can distinguish the following remnants and disjointed members of sentences.

—John, be sure to tell your mistress, that I left behind me—my head!—O Lord, no, it was I that broke his head;—and I wish very much that I had it again;—with a most damnable thump upon the back too;—and tell her that I shall send—him to the devil with a flea in his ear the very first time I meet him.—Holla there, Mr. Sailor, be so good as take this box, and remember to put it at the top, for there's caps in it;—and pray put mine at the top, says another, for there's glass in it;—and mine—and mine—and mine is re-echoed from twenty mouths at once:—what put them all at the top, I suppose; so I will if some of you will put your shoulders at the bottom to keep them up.—Give me leave, madam, to—haul up the *foresheet* there; now madam, give me both hands, and—come be quick and up with it Richard.—Fanny give my love to—the devil take all these parcels, I say—tell him, I shall hope to see him very soon.—Did you put my night-cap and the cold duck into—my throat is much better than it was.—

—Pray, Sir, what church is that? That, Madam, is Rotherhithe church, and this is Wapping on your left hand and there—O! Lord, Sir, what is here? This, Madam, is a rowing match, said a smart little gentleman in a red coat.—

Of all the critical situations into which our good or ill luck is perpe-

tually thrusting us, there is none in which a man can so ill brook interruption as in a *tête-à-tête* with a woman;—you may interrupt a politician, Sir, when he has just got sight of an extraordinary gazette;—the mathematical professor when he is on the point of solving a problem more intricate and perplexed than the Egyptian or Cretan labyrinths of old: or a jew broker in the conclusion of a secret negotiation:—it will be forgiven you if not in a fortnight in a month;—but if you should interrupt either of these in their intrigues with a woman, you might as well tread upon the Pope's great toe; you will be so be-curs'd and diabl'd be damn'd and be-scoundrell'd, that *Ernulfus* himself will become a trifler in comparison of them:—you will wish you had been doing any thing else in any other place. But to be interrupted in the very beginning of a conversation, which might have led on to an acquaintance, from an acquaintance to a familiarity, and from a familiarity to friendship, or——; by heaven, Sir, it was not to be borne; and yet I did bear it and that too very tamely—for though the whole chain of conversation was at this instant transferred from myself to the little gentleman in red aforesaid;—though I saw him honoured with a string of questions which opened to him an opportunity of conversation that he by no means neglected—yet did I sit all this while tamely chewing the cud of reflection, and ransacking my brain for something to say, to call back the attention of the lady to myself—and the more I sought, the more difficult it was to find something to say, till at length it became too late to say any thing at all, and that put me in an ill humour—and that deprived the world of the finest description of a boat race or rowing match that ever was engendered in the mind of man, from the creation to the present time.—Virgil's, I can assure your worship, was nothing to it.—But I would not write another line upon the subject if the description would save this, and all the voyages I ever shall write, from d—mn—tion.

ERITH REACH.

So far the Tide has brought us, and now the anchor is dropped and all is mirth and merriment; there is a party in the cabin footing it away most jovially

jovially to the sound of an old violin, while the spectators sing and talk as their own inclinations direct them; and another on the deck, who, all singing together, make as complete a musical Olio as ever was heard since the days of Orpheus, while I have neither joined the dancing party in the cabin, nor the singing party on the deck, but am writing this *bagatelle* for the edification and instruction of the world, in a little retired place behind the cabin, containing my bed which I have now taken possession of, and from which place I send the world the following delectable account of the present scene of riot and confusion:

God save King George our king—Silence for a song.—Strephon with his Flora lying, on a bank one summer's day;—O the days when I was young, when I laugh'd—So, Sir, I made no more to do, but directly threw him neck and heels headlong into the cockpit and as I was a saying—Saw you my father, saw you my mother—Lemonade will make you hot, wine is unsteady, your fan will cool us both, speak when you're ready.—Come, jolly mortals, fill your glasses, mighty deeds are done by wine.—In days of yore as I've been told, with a hum-drum woundy length of line-o—There liv'd a baron bluff and bold with a hum-strum very little coin-o—How imperfect is expression of emotion to express—Hands across, back again, that's right depend on't.—Long he talk'd of fame and honour,

talk'd of virtue hours away—Send him victorious—Alexander hated thinking, drank about the council board—Some love brandy, some love rum, some love Batavia arrack-o! He subdued the world by drinking more than by his conquering sword—Since we are met let's merry be, let's merry be, let's merry be, since we are met let's merry be in spite of all our foes—But I wish wherever I come to have good store of Tobacco, smokertie, jokertie, all in a cloud—Guardian angels now protect me—If 'tis joy to wound a lover, how much more to—*Je suis fortis de mon pays pour jouer de ma guitarre*—Means I grant ye rather scanty, but great store of line-o!—Tell me, Flora, where's the crime to rifle all those heavenly charms—A chaplain too he had d'ye see, with a stomach always glad to dine-o! and a merry wag they say was he, with a likewise very little coin-o!

The wind rises, and from a more favourable quarter, which will enable us, if it holds, to run down against the tide and perhaps carry us to Margate by morning. A boat has just put off from Erith, and brings us a passenger, a lady and a beautiful one—But, softly, I have missed one description, you see, already, and lest you should be disappointed of this too, it will be best to take breath, and reserve it for the next chapter, which, if my readers approve of this, they will probably find in the next month's Magazine.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the First Session of the FIFTEENTH Parliament of Great Britain. Begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 31st of October, 1780.

(Continued from our last, p. 432.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, June 6.

THE petition from the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, praying a renewal of their charter for twenty one years, on condition of lending to government *two millions*, for three years at 3 per cent. to enable administration to pay off *two millions* of the navy debt. Some objections of little weight were made to the terms, but the petition being referred to the committee of Supply was

afterwards agreed to, and an act passed accordingly.

General Smith moved for an account of the present state of the India company's bond debts, which was ordered in.

Friday, June 8.

Counsel were heard at the bar on behalf of the East-India company against the bill depending to oblige the company to pay into his majesty's Exchequer for the use of the public, the sum

of 600,000*l.* being the arrears due by a former agreement under an act of parliament. After the counsel had withdrawn, *Mr. Fox* opposed the motion for the second reading of the bill, but urged nothing new; the bill was defended by *Mr. Jenkinson*, and the *Lord Advocate for Scotland*, who only protracted the debate, all that could be said on the subject having been advanced by *Lord North* at the first reading of the bill. The House divided upon the question 129 ayes to 89 noes, whereupon the bill was read the second time and committed. The sum was reduced upon a second hearing of the counsel to 402,000*l.* and an act passed accordingly.

Monday, June 11.

In a committee of Supply, a debate took place on the bill for empowering the treasury to call upon the public accountants for the ballances of public money in their hands.

Mr. Fox and *Mr. T. Townshend* very warmly opposed the bill. The former, as executor to *Lord Holland* his father, the latter as having been formerly paymaster of the forces. They both objected, upon one principle, that the bill would delay, instead of accelerating, the settling of their accounts, and *Mr. Fox* in particular accused *Lord North* of neglect in not bringing in a bill to remove delays in the auditor's office. He said, that the estates of his nephew, the present *Lord Holland*, were liable to an extent from the crown, while his father's accounts remained unsettled; that he was ready to pay the ballance, as soon as the auditor of the Impres had passed his father's accounts, but while that was delayed he thought he had a right to keep the balance under his own care, as he might expect, that, some time or other, the auditor, for the sake of his fees, would pass the accounts, but if the ballance was paid into the Exchequer immediately, according to the enacting clauses of this bill, there would remain but small hopes of his father's accounts being settled for many years. *Mr. Townshend* gave a strong instance of delay in the auditor's office; he was paymaster of the forces only half a year, in a time of profound peace when we had but a very small army on foot, he had been thirteen years out of office, and yet his short account is not

settled. He further declared, that he had put the ballance into the Bank, and was ready to deliver it up as soon as his accounts were passed, or that he could obtain a *quietus* against future claims of the crown upon his estates.

Lord North defended the bill as productive of effects directly the reverse of what these gentlemen had stated. His lordship said, it was evident, that the officers of the Exchequer would find it to their interest to use the greatest dispatch in settling the accounts, the fees of office being paid out of the ballances, but while these ballances were retained in the hands of the public accountants there could be but little expectation of getting them settled. And he added, that the bill offered them the same indemnity after paying in the ballances, as they enjoy while they keep the ballances in their hands. *Mr. Burke*, *Sir George Saville* and *Lord Mahon* likewise opposed the bill, but in the end it was carried without a division.

Mr. Fox then brought in his bill for explaining and amending the marriage act, which was read the first time.

The sum of 5000*l.* was voted, for the best discoveries respecting the longitude.

And 3600*l.* to *Mr. Philips* of Knightsbridge for inventing a powder to destroy ants and other vermin infesting lands; but the bill for this purpose was thrown out by the Lords.

Tuesday, June 12.

In a very full House *Mr. Fox* made a motion for which the public and the House had been long prepared. It was —“That a committee of the whole House should take into consideration the state of the American war,” and he signified his intention, if this motion was carried, to move the following instruction to the committee; “That his majesty's ministers be desired to use every means in their power to make peace with America.”

Lord George Germaine, *Mr. Rigby*, and *Lord Wescote* spoke largely against the motion, in reply to *Mr. Fox*'s very long speech in support of it: but as neither party could avoid going over the same beaten track that had been pursued in the various debates upon this topic year after year, we shall endeavour to give the substance of the arguments *pro and con*, in a few words.

Ministers

1781.

Ministers were blamed for persisting in carrying on a war, which after repeated experience and many boasted victories, produced nothing but fruitless expences, horrid slaughter and devastation, and not the smallest prospect of any decisive advantage in favour of this country. It would end, as it had commenced, with the independence of America; it would, therefore, be sound policy to treat for a peace, and if in the treaty it should appear that Great Britain could derive any advantage from it, then to admit independence as the basis of a permanent peace. The conduct of the war was likewise arraigned, and all the operations of our armies stated, after which, from all circumstances combined, it was asserted that this country is not able any longer to carry on such a ruinous war, and at the same time to resist the united efforts of the House of Bourbon. Therefore in justice to ourselves, and in mercy to the few friends government have left in America who have been ruined by their loyalty, and the successes of our armies, we ought to put an end to the war as soon as possible. Some members who had formerly voted for the American war, because they thought it was entered into upon just principles, declared, that they must now vote against its continuance, from a full conviction of the impracticability of accomplishing the ends for which it was undertaken. The operations of the war had convinced them, that America could never be re-united to this country by the force of arms.

On the other hand, it was said, that the ministry wished for nothing more ardently than to put an end to the war upon honourable and equitable terms. That it was in fact a *holy war*, commenced from necessity to preserve sacred and inviolate the constitution of the British empire. That the Americans were taxed upon this principle, which had been maintained by the late Earl of Chatham, Lord Camden, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Duke of Grafton and other great men now out of office; they had all agreed in the right which Great Britain had to controul her colonies, even by taxation, though they had differed as to the expediency of exerting that right. If parliament should now resolve to encroach upon the royal prerogative, and direct

the king's ministers to make peace with America, it would point out to France, that our constitution is altered, and would only engage them to excite the Americans to persist in refusing peace, but upon terms the most humiliating and disadvantageous to Great Britain. To judge from appearances, it was to be doubted whether the Americans could now accept even of independence from Great Britain, for France would not consent to it, probably designing to make these revolvers dependent upon her. Lord George Germaine insisted, that the inhabitants of the two Carolinas are in general friends to the king, that, in the other colonies, disaffection to the Congress, and general distress increased daily; in short, that we might hope for an honourable conclusion to the war, without sacrificing the interests of Great Britain, by granting independence to the Colonies, which he would never agree to, though he would neglect no opportunity that offered of bringing about a peace.

The House being divided upon the motion, it was rejected by 172 noes, to 99 ayes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 14.

THE report made from a private committee of several amendments made to a bill for inclosing certain lands at Worcester, and for granting a portion of the said lands to the rector in lieu of tythes, occasioned a long debate. The amendments being opposed by *Earl Bathurst* and *the Lord Chancellor*, a motion made by the former, for rejecting them was carried unanimously. Then another motion was made by the *Bishop of St. David's* to recommit the bill, which extended the scale of the debate, by bringing in question the main point aimed at of obliging the clergy, in all cases of enclosures, to accept a commutation in land instead of tythes.

The Earl of Sandwich spoke against the recommitment of the bill, because he wished it might pass without any delay, professing himself a friend to enclosures, and giving it as his opinion, that allowing the clergy a compensation in lieu of tythes would be a measure highly beneficial, of great advantage to the laity, and in general, satisfactory to both parties. No argument that he had heard could convince him that the present

present bill was an unjust one, or that enclosure bills in general are injurious to the church.

The Lord Chancellor contended with great earnestness for the recommitment of the bill, in order to insert a clause to regulate the conduct of the commissioners appointed under every enclosure act, to value the land; his lordship said, they had often abused the powers vested in them, he therefore wished to have the report of their valuations made on oath and registered. His lordship then declared himself an enemy to commutation as extremely detrimental to the church, and to impropiators; and added, that he knew of many instances of such bargains being highly injurious.

Lord Sandys observed, that the commissioners already acted under an oath, and he never had heard any complaints against them, till they were mentioned by the noble lord.

Lord Dudley Ward said, that the recommitment of this bill would have a tendency to put a stop to all enclosure bills in future, and therefore, because he considered them as equally beneficial to both parties he would vote against the recommitment. The Chancellor hereupon put the question, and divided the House upon it, when there were only 4 contents to 24 non contents, though his lordship had said, he could not conceive there would be a single negative. The report was then received, and an order made for the third reading of the bill on a future day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, June 15.

THE House agreed to a report from the committee of Supply on the bill to oblige the East-India company to pay into the Exchequer the arrears due to the public, which had been stated by the minister at 634,000*l.* but after hearing counsel on the part of the company, the committee had reduced it to 402,000*l.*

Upon a motion made for the second reading of *Mr. Fox's* bill to explain and amend the marriage act, an entertaining debate took place, in which *Mr. Courtnay* ironically defended the marriage act. The act, he said, was a good one, because by preventing people from indulging their passions in marriage,

while young, and following the bent of their inclinations, it brought them together afterwards, when passion was dead; and affection had never been kindled. Another good consequence of the marriage act was, that by bringing people together, without either passion or affection, it generally produced a divorce; and thus it was ultimately productive of three marriages. Another good effect was, that the men of gallantry in town, who are fond of country girls, would be deprived of fresh importations, if the marriage act was repealed; for a young fellow in the country liking a girl under age, and not being able to obtain his or her parents consent to marry, a *faux-pas* was generally the consequence, and the girl afterwards came to town; this supply would be cut off from London, if the act was repealed; because as the consent of the parents would not then be necessary, then the lad and lass would begin by matrimony. But these were not the only good consequences of the marriage act; it was known that children were very expensive; and therefore the act by making it difficult for a man to marry, very prudently guarded him from this expence: the want of a marriage act in Ireland exposed the poor inhabitants of that country, to the terrible inconvenience of having a great many children: in that country, where a couple might be married for a shilling, and a bottle of whisky, the cabins of the poor are crowded with children; and the little creatures sport in *puris naturalibus* about their dunghills, with skins as white as an egg. In England there could be no idea of this; but those who had never seen such poverty, might form to themselves an idea of the scene, by the sight of a tansy pudding stuck over with blanchéd almonds: the marriage act in England prevented similar distress here, by preventing people from becoming fathers and mothers.

Another reason he jocularly urged in favour of the marriage act was, that it increased the revenue by the frequent use of post horses and chaises to Scotland; but before he quitted the subject, he quoted a passage from Blackstone's Commentaries which was decisive against the marriage act, and declared he would give his support to this or any other bill having a tendency to repeal it.

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Mr. Yorke, Mr. Joliffe and Mr. Ambler defended the marriage act with great ability; they appealed to *Mr. Fox* if it was not a barrier against marriages that would prove disgraceful to the first families in the kingdom, such as young, inconsiderate noblemen and others marrying servant maids or common prostitutes. But *Mr. Fox* refused these arguments, by shewing the facility of evading the law, and contracting improper marriages by a journey to Scotland; he condemned the marriage act as an infringement on the natural rights of mankind, and a great oppression, because the age of puberty was fixed too late, and the least informality renders the marriage null and void. Besides it encourages celibacy by the many obstacles to matrimony, and it was high time to apply some remedy to so great an evil.

Lord Nugent spoke in support of the bill, and wished to introduce a clause to legitimate the children a man had by a woman before marriage, upon his marrying her. The House divided upon the motion for the second reading 90 yeas to 27 noes, whereupon the bill was read and committed. It afterwards passed the Commons but was thrown out by the Lords, chiefly upon this principle, that it was brought in too late in the session considering the importance of the subject.

Monday, June 18.

The House agreed to the following resolutions of the committee of Ways and Means.

That 14,379*l.* savings out of sums voted for maintaining several corps of infantry for 1780, be applied to the extraordinaries of the army for 1781.

That 16,879*l.* remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of April 1781, be applied to the supply.

That 25,501*l.* surplus of levy money granted in 1779, be applied to the extraordinaries of the army.

That 51,747*l.* surplus of the augmentation money voted in 1780, be applied in the same manner.

In a committee of supply, *Lord North* moved—"that the money to be paid into the Exchequer by the East-India company, and by the public accountants, and also, the sum of 2,000,000*l.* out of the sinking fund should be granted to his majesty towards the expences of the current year. These resolutions

being agreed to, his lordship then stated that the supplies voted by parliament for 1781, amounted to 23,776,734*l.* and the grants to 24,022,265*l.* so that a surplus would remain in the Treasury of 246,172*l.* to answer any extraordinary emergencies and to be accounted for in the next session. It was likewise resolved to apply 3,200,000*l.* towards paying off the navy debt.

The sum of 3,200*l.* was voted to such sufferers by the riots in June 1780, as had lost to the value of 100*l.* or less; of this description *Lord North* said, there were 160 persons, whose situation was very distressing, as they had lost their all, and were unable to seek relief by law.

Wednesday, June 20.

Lord North, in consequence of a message from his majesty communicated by him to the House the day before, moved for a vote of credit for 1,000,000*l.* to provide for any extraordinary emergencies that might arise during the recess of parliament, which was objected to by *Sir Edward Ashley, Mr. Fox*, and *Mr. Turner*, but was passed as usual.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, June 20.

THEIR lordships, in a committee of the whole House on Colonel *I. Wilton's* claim to the peerage, as heir to the late Viscount and Baron Say and Sele, went through the examination of the evidences in favour of the claim, and decided in his support, by a resolution, that the colonel is the general heir to the said peerage, which resolution being reported to the House was confirmed, and a few days after, the colonel took the oaths and his seat in the House accordingly.

In a committee, after hearing the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge against some clauses in the bill for laying an additional tax of 4*d.* on sheet almanacks, the bill passed without amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, June 26.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland (chairman of the committee) brought up the report from the committee of secrecy on India affairs. The report was very long, sufficient, indeed to make a large volume; and to it was annexed an appendix about ten times as large. The learned

learned lord stated to the House, that in consequence of the power given to the committee by the House, to send for papers wherever they should think they could collect any information on the subject of India affairs, they had sent their order to the secretary of the India company, to the secretary of state, and the secretary at war, to lay before the committee the last dispatches from the East, in their possession. The return to this order had furnished them with a letter from Sir Eyre Coote, the officer sent by the supreme council of Bengal to take the command of the forces in the presidency of Madras, after the irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic. It appeared from this letter, that a considerable sum of money had been sent from Calcutta to Madras; but what was very extraordinary, this money was not to be at the disposal of the presidency, but solely under the controul of the commander in chief; and the supreme council of Bengal had given orders, that no part of it should be paid away by the direction of the presidency, without the consent of the general. The committee was next led to discover the cause of these extraordinary orders, and they found it in another letter from Sir Eyre Coote. He complained, in his letter, that on his arrival at Madras, he found every preparation for war in a state of very great backwardness; nay, that the presidency was only then preparing the carriages for the guns; and that Fort St. George, on which their all depended, had been most shamefully neglected. This naturally led the committee to enquire into the *military* state of the Carnatic; next into its *political* state; and lastly into the state of its *finances*. These were the three great objects to the committee; and though they had been sitting for seven weeks, yet he hoped the House would not think they had been idle, when they should be acquainted, that they had completely finished their report upon the first of these great objects—the *military* state; and that the report upon the second was in great forwardness, and would be no less voluminous than that he laid upon the table. The committee, he said, had not examined any of the company's servants now in India; and it was after mature deliberation, that they

declined it; for if the charges against the presidency at Madras, made by Sir Eyre Coote were true, the present government at Madras was not to be the only object of blame; the preceding government ought to be accountable for a part of that neglect of which Sir Eyre complained. If the House should think, that the committee ought to have examined those gentlemen, it was not yet too late, and the committee would cheerfully submit to the orders of the House. He then moved, that the report and appendix be printed; and that the House would order the second report to be also printed, during the recess, if it should not be finished before the prorogation.

Sir Thomas Rumbold said, he had not been examined by the committee, or summoned to attend them; however, he acquiesced in the reason assigned by the learned lord; and rejoiced in the hope, that he should be examined before the whole; for which opportunity, he said, he would reserve himself. The motion was then carried without opposition.

Thursday, June 28.

A bill for taking off the Excise duty upon chocolate, and for laying a duty in lieu thereof on cocoa nuts upon importation, which had been opposed on account of clauses supposed to enlarge the powers of excise officers, was carried through the House, after a division, by 76 noes, against an amendment that would have rendered the bill useless, to 24 ayes, and then the bill was sent to the lords.

The third reading of the bill for regulating the supreme courts of judicature in Bengal was opposed by Mr. Dunning, who moved to put it off for two months, but upon a division, his motion was rejected by 90 votes for reading it directly to 12 for postponing it, whereupon the bill passed.

Friday, June 29.

Mr. Fox moved that the petition from the American prisoners confined in the Mill prison at Plymouth might be read by the clerk, which being agreed to, it appeared, that the said prisoners complained of their allowance of cloathing and food as being scanty and insufficient, and prayed for relief from the House. A similar petition was delivered to the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond and debated on Monday July 1, but as that debate was only a repetition of

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of what passed on the same subject in the Commons this day, and the fate of the petition was the same in both Houses, the substance of the debate on Mr. Fox's motion will be sufficient to give our readers a clear idea of the business.

After the petition had been read through, the commissioners of the office for sick and hurt seamen, and for the care of prisoners of war, were (by Mr. Fox's desire) called to the bar and examined; the chief commissioner, Dr. Farquharson, delivered in a paper containing the number of prisoners, and the various sums of money that had been laid out at sundry times in providing cloaths for them. He informed the House, that a commissioner visited them regularly every month, and that he frequently went down unexpectedly to examine into the state of their health, and to see that nothing was amiss. He had been there so lately as the 5th inst. when he had heard only one complaint from an American, who was without stockings, and had told him there were stockings on the road to Plymouth, which would soon arrive for his relief; but upon enquiry how he came to be without, he found it was a custom with the American prisoners to sell their stockings to the French. He then stated the allowance of bread, and accounted for the French having a larger allowance than the other prisoners; it had been founded on antient precedent; the French being so fond of bread, that they had always agreed to give up a portion of their allowance of meat to have that of bread increased. With respect to the Americans, as it was a new case, the Admiralty and the Sick and Hurt Boards, had no rule to go by, and therefore they had ordered what was necessary upon physical principles to support a man in an inactive state of life. This was judged to be *a pound*; besides this, they have three quarters of a pound of meat, half a pint of peas, or greens in lieu of them, and a quart of beer. This he said was a much better allowance than was granted to the rebel prisoners in 1745; and as a proof that it was sufficient, he added, that the American prisoners had been remarkably healthy, for out of 631 prisoners who had been confined in Mill prison, including 200 there at present, only

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eighteen had died in the space of four years. The allowance in bread to the French, Spaniards, and Dutch, he said, was one pound and an half per day.

When the commissioners had withdrawn, Mr. Fox gave up the complaint with respect to cloathing, but he insisted, that the allowance of one third more of bread to the other prisoners was a shameful partiality, for if any preference was to be given it ought to be to the Americans not to the French, and hinted an address to his majesty upon the subject, if administration would not agree to allow the Americans the same quantity of bread as the French.

Lord North, Mr. Penton, and Mr. Gascoyne, senior, after stating that the French had less meat than the American prisoners, and observing that the quantity of bread allowed to the Americans was sufficient, rested the merits of the question upon this point. Mr. Fox, and Mr. Burke, were obliged to confine themselves to the apparent partiality on which the debate turned: And Mr. Fox moved, the following resolution, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the American prisoners are entitled to an equal allowance of bread, with the French, Spanish, and Dutch prisoners."

In his speeches to support this motion, he accused the ministry of being actuated by a spirit of malice and resentment against the Americans; he pitied them and wished success to their cause: he owned, that he repined at the victories gained over them by the British arms, as tending to enslave America; he therefore rejoiced at the successes of America which tended to defeat that end, and if this was to be a traitor he owned himself one.

Lord Fielding and the Solicitor General animadverted severely upon these declarations, justly observing, that if any member of the House of Commons in the year 1745, had spoken of the victories gained by the rebels at Falkirk and Preston Pans in the same manner, twenty other members would have started up at once, to have him committed to the Tower. They asked him if he meant to enlist under Washington, and declared they should use but little ceremony in voting against the motion of a man, who dared to wish success to those who had been declared rebels by

an act of the British legislature. The motion being put was rejected by 75 noes to 28 ayes.

Mr. Fox then moved an address to his majesty, to grant the same allowance to the American as to the other prisoners. This brought on a fresh debate, in the course of which it was asserted, that the good health of the American prisoners was owing to private subscriptions supplying the deficiency complained of; but *Lord North* produced a paper, proving that the subscriptions were too trifling to produce any such effect, and that fewer prisoners in proportion had died in the two last years, when there was no subscription, than in the two years before, when there were subscriptions. As to the motion, it was such a manifest contradiction of the negative put upon the other, that as the House could not be brought to contradict itself, it was universally reprobated and rejected.

Mr. Fox then moved, "That the allowance to the American prisoners was one third less, with respect to bread, than that of the Dutch, Spanish and French."

This motion was got rid of by putting the previous question—which is that this question be not now put, which was carried.

Thus ended a very long debate with no other circumstances attending it worthy of notice, except that *Lord George Germaine* produced a letter proving that the Americans treat their British prisoners with great inhumanity; the allowance to a part of General Burgoyne's troops, is only *six ounces* of bread, and *four ounces* of meat a day; and they are confined in wretched houses amidst stench and vermin.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, July 3.

THE order of the day was read for the House to go into a committee for granting the sum of 3,600*l.* to *Mr. Philips*, of Knightbridge, for discovering to the public the ingredients of the powder invented by him for destroying insects upon lands, trees, and plants, and on board of ships, &c. Witnesses were then called in and examined by the committee in support of the merits of the powder. A nurseryman said he had used the powder, and it had either killed or banished the insects without

damaging the trees, roots, or herbs, to which it had been applied. A surgeon, a purser, and a captain of a man of war, all spoke to the utility of such a discovery, as the destruction of weevils and cock-roaches, which get into the bread, and annoy the seamen on board of ships, would be of the greatest service, but they did not say that any experiment upon these insects had been tried. After the witnesses had withdrawn, *Earl Bathurst* and *Lord Sandwich* were for proceeding upon the bill, alledging that sufficient evidence had been given in favour of the invention.

The Lord Chancellor, Earl Ferrers, and Lord Walsingham opposed the further progress of the bill, not thinking the evidence sufficient, and being unwilling to give away the public money in private rewards at such a crisis, they thought a patent the properest mode of securing a proper emolument to the inventor. They offered to produce other evidence to prove, that the powder in many instances had failed. The Lord Chancellor then moved, "That the chairman do now leave the chair, report some progress, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." The House was divided upon this motion, when the numbers being equal, it was agreed, that the committee should sit again, on the following Friday, but other business taking up the time of the House on that day, it was not brought on again till *Tuesday, July 10*, when it was postponed to next session by a motion of *Lord Sandwich*, for an address to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House, at the beginning of the next session of parliament, an account of the result of the experiments made on board his majesty's ships of war, of the efficacy of the powder invented by *Mr. Philips*." Upon this motion the House divided, when it was carried by 21 contents, against 13 non contents; after which *Lord Sandwich* moved, that the further consideration of the bill should be put off for a fortnight; this passed unanimously, and before the time parliament rose. It is remarkable, that this bill, the subject of much altercation out of doors, was very near being thrown out by the Commons, for it was sent to a committee by a single casting

casting vote, the numbers for it being 21, to 20 against it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, July 5.

THE business before this House being partly finished, as they waited only for the return of bills from the Lords, very few members attended, when the Speaker was summoned to attend the signing of several bills in the House of Lords, by commission, and upon his return, there were not sufficient to make a House, it was therefore adjourned to Wednesday the 11th, and on that day to the Monday following.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 9.

AFTER hearing Mr. Scott, counsel on the part of the sugar refiners, against the bill for permitting the warehousing and sale of prize sugars for home consumption, *Lord Grantham* moved, That the second reading of the bill should be put off to that day month, which was carried without opposition.

Friday, July 13.

The Bengal Judicature bill, which had been considerably amended, was read the third time, and returned to the Commons.

In a committee upon the insolvent debtors bill, great objections were made to insolvent bills in general, by *Earl Powlet* (who objected to going into the committee) by *the Lord Chancellor*, and by *Earl Mansfield*. They agreed, at length, upon the expediency of the bill then depending, on account of the destruction of the prisons; but expressed themselves in strong terms against any more. *Lord Mansfield* mentioned some new regulations he had established respecting the King's Bench prison in St. George's Fields, which he said would occasion a dread of being imprisoned for debt; and they were become necessary, because it appeared that some men chose to live in prison, while many comfortable accommodations could be had. Inasmuch, that when the court had compelled above a hundred persons to leave the prison, whose actions had been superseded, they complained severely, "that the liberty of the subject should be so grossly violated, that a man should not be suffered to remain in prison, if he chose

it." The regulations made by order of the court are—"That the wives and children of prisoners shall not lodge in the prison"—"That no spirituous liquors shall be introduced amongst them."

The preamble of the bill was then altered, and instead of the usual words asserting the policy of the bill, the words—"notwithstanding the inconvenience of insolvent bills" were inserted; and all the clauses respecting *bankrupts* were omitted. The bill was passed the next day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, July 17.

THE Bengal Judicature, and Insolvent bills, being received from the lords with a message requesting the concurrence of the House to the amendments: they were severally read, and agreed to unanimously.

A bill to amend an error in the Cocoa nut bill, which had received the royal assent ten days before, was read the third time, sent to the lords, and passed by them the next day.

A bill for manning the navy, and encouraging volunteers was read the first time, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members as it was too late to proceed upon it.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, July 18.

THIS day his majesty being seated on the throne, with the usual solemnity, sent for the Commons, when his royal assent was given to eleven public and private bills, after which his majesty made the following most gracious speech, which closed the first session of the present parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Although the business of this session has required a longer attendance than may have been consistent with your private convenience, yet I am persuaded that you look back with satisfaction on the time you have employed in a faithful discharge of your duty to your country, in the present arduous and critical state of public affairs.

"I cannot let you depart into your respective counties, without assuring you of my entire satisfaction of your conduct, and of my perfect confidence

in the loyalty and good affections of this parliament.

"The zeal and ardour which you have shewn for the honour of my crown; your firm and steady support of a just cause, and the great efforts you have made to enable me to surmount all the difficulties of this extensive and complicated war, must convince the world that the ancient spirit of the *British* Nation is not abated or diminished.

"In the midst of these difficulties, you have formed regulations for the better management and improvement of the revenue; you have given additional strength and stability to public credit, and your deliberations on the affairs of the *East-India* company have terminated in such measures as will, I trust, produce great and essential advantages to my kingdoms.

"I have observed, with much satisfaction, that during the course of that important business your attention was not more anxiously directed to the benefits to be derived from the territorial acquisitions, than to the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of those remote provinces.

"Whatever may remain to be done for securing those valuable possessions, and for restraining the abuses to which they are peculiarly liable, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for at your next meeting, with the same wisdom and temper that have governed your late proceedings and inquiries.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"My particular thanks are due to you for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. I see with great pleasure that you have had it in your power to apply so large a sum to the discharge of the debt of the navy, and that the supplies which you have granted have been raised in a manner the least burthensome to the property and industry of my faithful people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"While I lament the continuance of the present troubles, and the extension of the war, I have the conscious satisfaction to reflect, that the constant aim of all my councils has been to bring back my deluded subjects in *America* to the happiness and liberty they formerly enjoyed, and to see the tranquility of *Europe* restored.

"To defend the dominions, and to maintain the rights of this country, was, on my part, the sole cause, and is the only object of the war. Peace is the earnest wish of my heart; but I have too firm a reliance on the spirit and resources of the nation, the powerful assistance of my parliament, and the protection of a just and all-ruling Providence, to accept it upon any other terms or conditions than such as may consist with the honour and dignity of my crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people."

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

ACCOUNT of the new Comedy, called *DUPPLICITY*, performed the first time at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden, on Saturday evening, October 13th.

CHARACTERS.

Sir Hornet Armstrong	Mr. Wilson.
Sir Harry Portland, nephew to Sir Hornet	Mr. Lewis.
Mr. Osborne	Mr. Henderson.
'Squire Turnbull	Mr. Lee Lewes.
Mr. Vandervelt, guardian to Clara	Mr. Wewitzer.
Timid	Mr. Edwin.
Scrip	Mr. Stevens.
Clara	Miss Younge.

Melissa, sister to Sir Harry	Mrs. Inebald.
Miss Turnbull	Mrs. Wilson.
Mrs. Trip	Mrs. Pitt.

The piece opens at Sir Harry Portland's house by the entrance of Clara and Melissa. Clara congratulates Melissa on her approaching nuptials with Osborne, and in the course of their conversation Melissa relates the commencement of the friendship between him and Sir Harry. Towards the end of the scene, Sir Harry's passion for play is slightly touched by Clara, who expresses some apprehension of his being the dupe of artifice on the part of his friend Osborne.

Sir

Sir Harry and Mr. Osborne enter, and a lively dialogue ensues, in which the character of Mr. Vandervelt, Clara's guardian, is exposed to view. This old gentleman, by contemplating on the instances of longevity recorded in the persons of Old Par, Henry Jenkins, and others, has, it seems, been happy enough to persuade himself that sixty-seven is an early period of life, and in consequence of this notion, is in love with his ward. From this subject Clara digresses to Sir Hornet Armstrong, whom she had seen in the Rooms at Bath. Sir Hornet is likewise a peculiar character, but quite in a different line from Vandervelt. The discourse is interrupted by the entrance of a servant, who brings a letter, arrived by post, from Sir Hornet, the purport of which is to announce the coming of 'Squire Turnbull and his sister to town; and in which Miss Turnbull is represented as a miracle of wit and beauty. Sir Hornet adds, in his letter, that he had begun an Hymeneal treaty with her brother, on the part of Sir Harry, for Miss Turnbull; and that he is himself coming to town immediately for the completion of the affair. From Osborne's description the company recollect Miss Turnbull, who is the very reverse of the representation of Sir Hornet, and are at a loss what to make of the letter. The ladies take their leave.

The friends now discourse concerning the ladies in an animated and sensible manner, and then their discourse turns to gaming. Osborne praises it, but in a manner that has not the appearance of sincerity. Sir Harry is serious, and the dialogue gradually rises till the strongest appearances of distress and vexation are seen in Sir Harry, on account of the losses he has met with at play. Osborne advises him to make another trial, and they agree to meet for that purpose, after which Osborne goes out. Sir Harry remains, and speaks a soliloquy strongly expressive of perplexity and self-degradation.

In the next scene, Timid and Osborne appear. Timid, who is Sir Harry's steward, consults about supplying him with cash: it is discovered that Osborne has (underhand) sent vast sums to Sir Harry in the names of Jews, and Timid being persuaded that he distresses Sir Harry only for the pur-

pose of reforming him, the act concludes with their settling the method of supplying him with another ten thousand.

Sir Harry and Melissa begin *the second act* by expressing their embarrassment at the arrival of Miss Turnbull and her brother. Miss Turnbull comes in and a ridiculous kind of surprise takes place on both sides, which is increased by the entrance of the 'Squire himself. Sir Harry and Melissa go off, after informing the 'Squire, that the matrimonial union projected by Sir Hornet is impossible. The 'Squire and his sister remain, and don't seem to understand the business, yet apparently think every thing goes on as it ought to do.

The scene changes to Vandervelt's house. The old man enters, and reasons upon the absurdity of his passion for Clara. Clara appears, and a curious love scene ensues. Vandervelt being called out, and Clara, being acquainted that Mrs. Trip is below, orders her up; and is informed by her of Mr. Osborne's perfidy. She is exceedingly alarmed for Sir Harry.

The third act begins by a conversation between Sir Harry, Vandervelt, and Melissa, concerning his future happiness with Miss Turnbull. A love scene is acted by Sir Harry and Clara, under the assumed character of Miss Turnbull. Vandervelt's distress and embarrassment at the ardour of Sir Harry in his feigned addresses, is comical and diverting.

They go off, and the scene changes to the hall in Sir Harry's house. Sir Hornet and servant enter as just arrived. Timid enters, accompanied by Scrip the broker, who had sold Melissa's fortune out of the stocks, and brought the cash. Scrip is going off, but observing Sir Hornet accost Timid, he stays to listen, and upon Sir Hornet's enquiring "what news," steps up, and expresses his distress for want of bad news, "as any great national calamity would exactly close his accounts." After a little conversation Sir Hornet becoming angry, drives him out. He then addresses himself to Timid, and a laughable conversation ensues concerning Miss Turnbull. Timid goes off and Clara enters. Sir Hornet addresses her as Miss Turnbull. She perceives his mistake, but is resolved to encourage it. They

They discourse concerning Sir Harry, and she goes out. Vandervelt enters on the other side, and Sir Hornet and he meet with surprize, and recollect each other. Their conversation is about age, and a very diverting scene follows, which consists chiefly of Vandervelt's exhibition of a list of his worthies, as he calls those men who have been celebrated for the length of their lives.

Sir Harry enters extremely agitated at the beginning of *the fourth act*, as from play. A servant enters, and delivers a letter explaining the perfidy of Osborne, and immediately after Osborne enters. They have some altercation, but the firmness and appearance of conscious innocence in Osborne convince Sir Harry that he was wrong. He begs pardon—they are reconciled. Osborne goes out, and Melissa entering, delivers her fortune to Sir Harry to give to Osborne on the day of marriage. She goes out, and Sir Harry now left alone, gives way to his feelings in a most strong and forcible soliloquy against the vice of gambling: yet he loses this fortune as well as his own.

He goes off, and the scene changes to another apartment. Clara and Melissa appear persecuted by the addresses of Squire Turnbull, whom at length they get rid of. The ladies go out, and after a short conversation the 'Squire disappears. Sir Harry enters, and, soon after, Sir Hornet, Vandervelt, and Clara. Sir Hornet and Sir Harry disagree on account of the Turnbull business, and Sir Harry retires. However, in the next scene, the error is cleared up, by which Sir Hornet had all along taken Clara for Miss Turnbull. The 'Squire, much against the inclinations of his sister, resolves to quit London immediately.

The opening of *the fifth act* discovers Sir Harry in a pensive posture in his library, attended by Timid. The distraction of Sir Harry's mind is admirably delineated, and the faithful old steward is very affecting.

Timid goes off, and Sir Harry departs to Osborne's house to make his

last desperate effort. Sir Hornet, Vandervelt, and Clara, enter laughing at the Turnbull mistake; but their mirth is suddenly interrupted by the entrance of Timid, pale, wild, and affrighted. His hesitation and half words create the most painful apprehensions in the auditors.—At length he declares the certainty of Sir Harry's absolute ruin, the treachery of Osborne, and his fear of consequences, as Sir Harry took his pistols with him. The company go out in haste, to repair to the scene of action.

The scene changes to Osborne's house, Sir Harry enters from an inner room in the utmost distraction, followed by Osborne with a brace of pistols he had wrested from him.—The agitation of Sir Harry, and the cool, keen, and poignant reproaches of Osborne, produced an effect that cannot be described. Sir Hornet enters, in a rage, followed by Clara, Vandervelt, and Timid. He reproaches him with his perfidiousness. Osborne avows it all in the most aggravated manner.—Surprise, horror, and detestation fill the minds of the company, and Sir Harry exclaims, "Are you a man? Dare you give me satisfaction?"—"I'll give it you instantly," replies Osborne. Sir Harry offers to go, but Osborne seizing his arm, throws off the mask of contempt and anger, and with the accents and expressions of the most tender friendship, points to a casket in which the property Sir Harry had lost was deposited. "There (says he) there is your revenge; take it; remember your former folly, and be happy."

Universal joy is the consequence of this happy catastrophe. Melissa enters and embraces her brother. Clara is united to Sir Harry, and Osborne is rewarded by the possession of the sister of his friend.

This piece, which is the first production of Mr. Holcroft of Drury-lane Theatre, was received with general applause, and continues in possession of the stage.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XLIX.

Armaturæ numeros omnes Tyronem docere.

VEGETIUS.

“To teach a young soldier all the points of war.”

WHEN Vegetius wrote that sentence in his military treatise which I have prefixed as a motto to this paper, he certainly did not think of the distinguished appearance which numbers were one day to make in the clothing of foldiers. To distinguish different divisions of men in the same army by numbers was a very ancient custom, and accordingly we find, that the Roman legions bore the designation of the tenth, the twentieth, and other numbers. But, to mark the number of the legion or regiment, upon the clothing of each particular man belonging to it, is an invention quite modern. Were there a magic number, such as has been fabled, that like a talisman would protect from danger, so that a foldier could say in a solid sense, “*defendit numerus*—my number defends me,” the invention would be valuable indeed. In other respects, there might be a doubtful dispute: for though Cicero uses the phrase “*nullo numero homo*—to signify a man of no estimation;” Horace has “*nos numeri sumus*”—amongst many contemptuous expressions which the gentlemen of the army would brook exceedingly ill.

Upon this subject of numbered buttons, I shall present my readers with an essay which I wrote thirteen years ago, and which appeared in the Public Advertiser January 22, 1768.

“Although I am a true Briton, and of consequence hate the French, yet I have no objection to our borrowing some of their modes. In particular, I am not a little pleased to find, that we have adopted the French mode of marking the number of their regiment upon the buttons of our officers and foldiers. That mode was much disliked on its first introduction into France. The military wits there used to say; “*Parbleu, nous sommes numerettes comme des fiacres*—we are numbered like hackney coaches.” I own however it appears to me, that this mode is highly proper, and will be attended with many beneficial consequences. A young lady, who is shot flying by a handsome red

coat at any of our public places, may have a great chance to be able to discover where her hero is to be found. Many pretty children in our country towns, whose mothers have been impregnated, like heathen goddesses, by those of whom they could give no account, may now have it in their power at least to assert their propinquity to one or other of his majesty’s regiments. I do not incline to talk of footpad adventures, or robbing of hen-roosts, because, although we have now a time of peace, I will not be so ungenerous as to raise any insinuations against *gentlemen soldiers* who may soon be called again to defend us in war. I have said enough to shew, that those who have the clothing of his majesty’s troops under their administration, have acted well in the article of buttons.

But, Mr. Woodfall, as I look upon you as a personage who has the good of the public much at heart, I would beg leave to suggest to you, that this numbering fashion might be extended to all ranks of men; for all ranks have certain privileges and properties, which are capable of numeration. For instance, a *lawyer* is never esteemed till he has been of so many years standing at the bar; I would therefore have the gentlemen of the long robe to wear upon their buttons, the number of years which they have served in their profession. It is true, indeed, that they cannot in consistency with their grave character appear with metal buttons; but the number may be neatly wrought on silk buttons, and give employment to the ingenuity of many industrious embroiderers. Perhaps the members of this important profession would rather chuse to number their years by curls in their perriwigs. If that is insisted on in Westminster-hall I shall have no objection.

I know not how the *divines* ought to be numbered, whether according to the plurality of their benefices, according to the books they have written, or according to the disappointments which they have suffered. I think it would

not

not be amiss to number our preachers according to the length of their sermons; so that upon seeing a clergyman enter a church, we should have no more to do but to cast our eyes on his buttons, to be informed how many minutes his discourse is to last. The only danger would be, that many of the audience, on observing the number on a preacher's buttons to exceed 25, might be apt to go away and disturb the congregation.

The *physicians* will, no doubt, wish to be numbered like the lawyers, according to the years they have followed their profession; and they too will probably have something to say for their wigs. But, besides numbering these gentlemen, I would likewise allow them to bear in a conspicuous manner, the grand distinction of *Fellow* and *Licentiate*, which has hitherto, from ignorance and inattention, been so little regarded. This I would propose should be marked on the top of their gold-headed canes, by a large F, or a large L. It may indeed be objected, that the serious and thoughtful method in which many of the faculty press their canes to their mouths or chins, may prevent this distinction from being seen. To which I answer, that if a man is not satisfied with the advice of his physician till he has seen whether there is an F. or an L. on the top of his cane, let him insist on having a peep at it, and if the physician should give him a hearty rap for his pains, I am sure I do not care.

As for mere *Men of Fortune*, who are so much indulged as to be exempted from all professions, they have still good reason to be numbered. I would mark upon their coat buttons the number of their years, and upon their waistcoat buttons, as nearer their hearts, I would mark the number of their rents. In this manner we should know what we are about better than we do at present.

The scheme cannot be complete, unless the *ladies* are also numbered; and I have so good an opinion of the fair sex, that I am persuaded they will not refuse to be upon equal terms with the men. It is true they do not wear buttons; but they wear bracelets; and upon these I would have their numbers inscribed, which will be making these ornaments of still more consequence

than any of the hints suggested by the authour of the *Idler*, who has written a paper expressly upon the subject. I cannot venture to take upon me to adjust the articles which it will be proper for the ladies to number. I would hope that some of your ingenious female correspondents will be kind enough to assist me in this. I would, however, propose that the ladies, as well as the gentlemen, should carry the number of their age and of their fortune. When this is once a settled mode, we shall see the parties at routs in much closer conference than ever. Young ladies, on their first coming to town, will find many gallant swains admiring their fine hands, in order to steal a glance at their bracelets; but then ladies may be even with them by taking the gentlemen by the buttons. Many improvements no doubt will be made upon this scheme. Some coquets, perhaps, will insist to bear on their bracelets the number of conquests which they have made. In that case, some of our brilliant men of the town will no doubt demand the same privilege, to shew their victories over the ladies. In this, they will not be upon equal terms; for however strange it is, the women are fond of the men who have made conquests; whereas, your killing females are something like those adventurers, who can boast of having killed their men—They may dazzle with a sort of admiration, but every body wishes to shun them as companions.

There is one other species of human beings, whom I had almost forgotten, but who surely ought to be numbered, and that is our *politicians*. But how to number them with any certainty, I should be much at a loss. Their notions of former events might indeed be marked upon their buttons. Thus the steady friends of the House of *Stuart* might wear number 1660, the year of King Charles the Second's restoration, while your zealous *Revolutionists* might have their buttons impressed with the number 1688; and that I may not be forgetful of a gay *exile* with whom I have passed many a pleasant hour, I would remind my readers of a time when there were politicians of number 45. My difficulty as to the numbering of politicians respects those actually engaged in the game, who change about

about in so wonderful a manner, that it is impossible to denote them by any set of figures. I would therefore propose that their buttons, like those for washing-waistcoats, should be made to go on a lace, so as to be taken off and on at pleasure. In that way, by having a sufficient stock of buttons with different numbers, their designations

might be varied as fast as their sentiments and connections.

I claim great merit from the invention of this general numbering, and therefore I hope you will give it a place in your paper, that if I meet with no other reward, I may at least have the pleasure to receive a little praise."

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XLVI.

PHILOLOGICAL Inquiries, In three Parts, by the late James Harris, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo.

THE valuable legacy of a departed genius, whose name will stand conspicuous on the records of British literature in the present century, as long as any taste for learning and elegance remains amongst us. Few authors have been more admired than Mr. Harris by men of science, but his writings, not being adapted to the taste or capacity of vulgar minds, they are neither so well known or so generally read as books upon common and familiar subjects. The present work falls under the same description as the rest of his learned labours.

The abuse of criticism having brought into disrepute, its professors of late years, though dreaded being contemned by those writers who are candidates not for fame alone but for large emoluments, no subject, could be more suitable to occupy the leisure of a learned philanthropist, than a candid investigation of the origin and progress of true criticism, which has, in all ages, greatly contributed to the advancement of literature.

In the first volume, our author directs his inquiries to the rise of criticism in the first and second species—the *philosophical* and *historical*, cultivated by the Greeks and Romans. He next proceeds to the class of explanatory critics, including *Lexicographers*, *Grammarians*, and *Translators*. The species of criticism which he calls—the *Corrective*, falls next under consideration, it was practised by the ancients, but has been more cultivated by the moderns: the reason is assigned: "All antient books, having been preserved by *transcription*, were liable through *ignorance, negligence, or fraud*, to be corrupted in three different ways; by *retrenchings*, by *additions*, and by *alterations*. To remedy these evils *corrective criticism* arose. The business of this at first, was painfully to collect all the various copies of authority, and then, from amidst the variety of readings thus collected, to establish by good reasons either the true, or most probable. In this sense

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we may call such criticism not only corrective but authoritative. But since the revival of literature to *correct* has been a business of much more latitude, having continually employed, for two centuries and a half, both the pains of the most laborious, and the wits of the most acute. But here was the misfortune of this species of criticism: There were numerous corruptions in many of the finest authors, which neither antient editions, nor manuscripts could heal. What then was to be done? Were forms so fair to remain disfigured, and be seen for ever under such apparent blemishes. No, says a critic—*conjecture* can cure all—*conjecture*, whose performances are for the most part more certain than any thing that we can exhibit from the authority of manuscripts. This spirit of conjecture has too often past into an intemperate excess, which has done more mischief by far than good. Authors have been taken in hand, like anatomical subjects, only to display the skill and abilities of the artist; so that the end of many an edition seems often to have been no more, than to exhibit the great sagacity and erudition of an editor. The joy of the task was the honour of mending, while corruptions were sought with a more than common attention, as each of them afforded a testimony to the editor of his art."

Having given this specimen of the first part, it is necessary, before we proceed to the remainder of the work, to record the author's opinion on the art of criticism, and its professors; he looks upon the art, when properly exercised, to be of the utmost importance to the cause of literature, and thinks that if it were not for the acute and learned labours of such of its professors, who exercise it with temper, we should be in danger of degenerating into an age of dunces.

Part the second, contains a specimen of the doctrines and principles of criticism, as they are illustrated in the writings of the most distinguished authors. In this division of his plan, our learned inquirer takes a large scope; for it comprehends a criticism on every species of composition, particularly epic poetry, and the laws of the drama.

3 Q

Part

Part the third, comprises a discussion of the learning of the middle age, or the interval between the fall of the *Western* empire in the fifth, and of the *Eastern* in the fifteenth century. During this period of one thousand years, three classes of learned men were conspicuous: the *Byzantine Greeks*; the *Saracens or Arabians*; and the *Latins or Franks*. Of these and their works he gives an ample account; and he concludes with critical opinions on past ages and the present. Several curious papers are annexed by way of appendix, viz. An account of the Arabic MSS. in the library of the Escorial at Madrid. Of the MSS. of Livy, in the same library. Of the MSS. of Cebes, in the King's library at Paris. Of literature in Russia, and of its progress towards being civilized.

XLVII. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol LXXI. Part I. for the Year 1781.* 4to.

THIS volume contains fifteen papers read before the Society in the course of last winter and the spring of the present year. The most curious and entertaining of the whole collection is, Mr. Smeathman's account of the *Termites*, from which we have taken abstracts. The next in our estimation is, the account of the rivers *Ganges* and *Burrampooter*, which intersect the country of Bengal, in such a variety of directions, as to form the most complete and easy inland navigation that can be conceived. The description of these rivers is astonishing.—

“They derive their sources from the vast mountains of Thibet, from whence they proceed in opposite directions, the *Ganges* seeking the plains of *Indostan* by the west; and the *Burrampooter* by the east. The *Ganges* after wandering 750 miles through mountainous regions, issues forth a deity to the superstitious, yet gladdened inhabitants of *Hindostan* or *Ind-stan*. From Hordoar, in latitude 30°, where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, it flows with a smooth navigable stream through delightful plains during the remainder of its course to the sea (which is about 1350 miles) diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions; and secondarily, by enriching the adjacent lands, and affording an easy means of transport for the productions of its borders. In a military view, it opens a communication between the different posts, and serves in the capacity of a *military way* through the country; renders unnecessary the forming of magazines, and infinitely surpasses the celebrated inland navigation of North America, where the *carrying places* not only obstruct the progress of an army, but enable the adversary to determine his place and mode of attack with certainty. In its course through the plains, it receives *seven* rivers, some of which are equal to the

Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames; besides many others of lesser note.” The *Burrampooter* is described to be still larger than the *Ganges*, and a plan of the course of the *Ganges* is given with this paper, the production of James Rennell, Esq. F. R. S., who writes from the spot to the President of the Society.—An Essay on a new method of applying the Screw, by Mr. William Hunter, Surgeon, with an explanatory plate of the machine for that purpose, seems to be an improvement in mechanics well deserving the attention of the skilful in that useful art. Mr. Pennant's account of the *Turkey*, proving it to be a native of America, and not known in Europe till the 16th century; and the same gentleman's account of earthquakes felt in Wales, will afford great satisfaction to naturalists. The rest of the volume consists, as usual, of astronomical and meteorological journals.

XLVIII. *Physiological Disquisitions; or, Discourses on the natural Philosophy of the Elements.* By the Rev. William Jones, F. R. S. 4to.

THE subjects treated of in this philosophical performance, are—Matter—Motion—Fire—Air—Sound, and Music—Fossil bodies—Physical geography, or the natural history of the earth—and the weather. The subjects are illustrated by several plates, many of them new, useful, and curious; particularly, the pyrostatic machine for weighing the force of fire; the vessel for weighing the force of frost; the appearance of a valley in the Peak of Derbyshire; and the section of the strata of the earth, to shew their trapping.

A general idea of the learned author's design is all that can be given; for what he justly observes with respect to his readers, applies to a critical review of such a work. It requires not only a sufficiency of literature, but a delight in researches into natural philosophy, and great skill in the mathematicks, to be able to enter thoroughly into the spirit of it. Leaving it, therefore, to the few, who are able to determine upon the merits of such an elaborate treatise, on a subject partly controversial and extremely intricate, we shall only state the plan of the whole:

In the year 1762, the author published an essay on the first principles of natural philosophy, the design of which was to demonstrate the use of *natural means*, or *secondary causes* in the æconomy of the material world from reason, experiments, and the testimony of antiquity. In this essay, he interferred with the very foundations of philosophy, and proceeded upon principles new to some, and exploded by other philosophical writers of established reputation. He therefore expected to be warmly opposed, but in the course of twenty years, finding that no

futation of his system has appeared; but on the contrary, that the outlines of it have been attentively considered by readers of capacity and candour, both at home and abroad; and having travelled for improvement, he has pursued his subject, and completed his plan, which is to demonstrate, "that all philosophy may be reduced to one simple and universal law—the natural agency of the elements." In support of this principle, all the discourses, experiments, and illustrations in the present work are calculated to explain the action of the elements on one another. In doing this, he is necessarily led into controversy concerning a vacuum in nature, supposed to have been demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton; Mr. Jones asserts, "that this vacuum was not demonstrated but left in suspense by that great philosopher, who in his latest work likewise confesses that what he calls gravity might, for any thing he knew to the contrary be the effect of impulse." Now if the doctrine of impulse is admitted, all the rest of Mr. Jones's system will be established. A single aphorism will illustrate this truth: "A single particle of air, considered in itself can have no elasticity: fire must intervene, and act among a number of its parts, before this effect can take." Here then we perceive the impulse or action of one element upon another, upon which the whole system turns.

XLIX. *A Treatise on Sympathy. In two Parts. By Seguin Henry Jackson, M. D.*

MENTAL sympathy considered as a social passion, we have already seen pathetically described in that beautiful poem on the subject, which has been so deservedly patronized by the public, as to pass through four editions: the present medical treatise on mental and corporeal sympathy, in our humble opinion, merits the same protection and favour, as it points out the extensive relation of sympathy to the animal economy, shews how it prevents and cures diseases, and gives proper instructions to physicians and surgeons, how to apply sympathetic affections to medical uses. The doctrines are delivered in aphorisms dedicated to the members of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, to which the Dr. who now resides in London, formerly belonged. It is, strictly speaking, a professional book, but there are some observations in it which the general reader will find to be both curious and entertaining.

L. *Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Variolous Abscess, with Remarks on the modern Practice of Inoculation, and a Review of the principal Writers on that important Subject. By Peter Clare, Surgeon.*

THIS small tract is thrown into the form of a letter to Dr. Buchan, author of that useful and well known book intitled, *Domestic Medicine*; and very properly, be-

cause it pursues the same line of public utility, being calculated to facilitate the management of a disease, so common, that few families are without it, and in the treatment of which domestic skill and attention are frequently more requisite than medical prescriptions. Mr. Clare, in his former publications, has shewn himself to be the disinterested friend of Nature, a sure indication (in a medical professor) of a liberal mind. Upon the present occasion, he expands the benevolent principle, by a rational attempt to deliver young children and other persons from the fatiguing, complicated preparations by diet, mercurials, and purges, which many eminent medical writers have judged necessary before inoculation. Baron Dimsdale among others. Dr. Buchan, on the contrary, has asserted—"that they know very little of the matter, who impute the success of modern inoculators to any superior skill either in preparing the patient, or communicating the disease. And, that whoever is possessed of common sense and prudence may perform this office for his children whenever he pleases, provided they be in a good state of health. Mr. Clare having been long of opinion, that preparation is not necessary, and having observed, that it sometimes did mischief, was willing to strengthen his own authority by that of Dr. Buchan, and both combined, we imagine, must carry great weight with the unprejudiced. Baron Dimsdale and Dr. Buchan agree in giving the preference, as to the time of inoculation, to the ages of from two to five years; but as the former has hinted, that those who were inoculated under those ages *all did well*, and Dr. Buchan says, he has no objection to inoculating infants at the breast, Mr. Clare takes some pains to shew that this practice is attended with many advantages. He also expresses himself in strong terms against the pernicious effects of purgatives in the early stages of the distemper, and against all repellents, which prevent suppuration. There are many other judicious directions supported by the best authorities, such, for instance, as Dr. Mead, and by the practice of St. Bartholomew's hospital, during seven years, when Mr. Clare attended it; tending to shew, that Nature should be permitted to do her own work, and that little or no medicine ought to be administered either preparatory to, or during the progress of the disease. The practice of inoculation under these circumstances, is likewise strongly recommended as a national benefit.

LI. *An Account of the Nature and Medicinal Virtues of the principal Mineral Waters of Great-Britain and Ireland, and those most in repute on the Continent: To which are prefixed, Directions for impregnating Water with fixed Air, in order to communicate to it the peculiar Virtues of Pyrmont and other Mineral Water.*

Waters of a similar Nature. Extracted from Dr. Priestley's Experiments on Air. With an Appendix, containing a Description of Dr. Nooth's Apparatus, with the Improvements made in it by others. And a Method of impregnating Water with sulphureous Air, so as to imitate the Aix la Chapelle and other sulphureous Waters. By John Elliot, M. D. 8vo.

AFTER so copious a title, very little needed be added to explain the design of this useful book. Dr. Priestley's pamphlet on the impregnation of water with fixed air being out of print, and not likely to be reprinted, Dr. Elliot has availed himself of the knowledge of this circumstance to prefix it, with the additions, as printed in Priestley's second volume of Experiments on Air, to his own judicious account of the nature and medicinal virtues of the principal mineral waters in Europe. The uses of different machines are exhibited on an engraved print,

are explained in the Appendix, and the last improvement by Mr. Blades of Ludgate-hill, is recommended as the best apparatus for the impregnation. The substances to be put into common water to imitate the sulphureous mineral waters are set down in the clearest manner, so that any person may make any kind of impregnation he thinks proper. The account of the mineral springs is classed or arranged according to their respective mineral properties. Rules are laid down to judge of the strength of each by experiments; and we have the satisfaction to find, that in Dr. Elliot's opinion the artificial waters are more powerful than the natural, if not drank at the fountain head: this is an article of beneficial intelligence to those invalids, who cannot afford to pay the high price of imported foreign waters, and yet are ordered to drink them; for they may all be imitated at a small expence.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The following elegant Lines, selected from the Additions to the fourth Edition of the admired Poem, SYMPATHY, are preserved in our Miscellany, because they convey a new Sentiment upon the Subject. The corrupting Power of Gold having been a constant Theme for Satire with the best Poets, ancient and modern, it required no small Share of Judgement and Taste to blunt the Edge of that Satire, by pointing out the beneficial Uses of Wealth:—

YET still be just. In shape of fraud or force, [course;
Ere gold appear'd, the PASSIONS took their
Like whirlwinds swept the flowers of life
along, [strong.
And crush'd the weak, and undermin'd the
Lord as thou wert, TIBULLUS, of the strains
That sweetest paint an hapless lover's pains,
Long, long ere execrated gold from earth
Arose to give each tender trespass birth,
Full many a mistress knew, likethine, the art,
To sport with vows and practise on the heart.
Let sage Tradition's rev'rend records tell,
Unbrib'd by gold, what hosts in battle fell,
Unbrib'd by gold—when acorns were the
food, [the wood;
And man with beast roam'd naked through
E'en in those times which raptur'd bards have
sung, [young.
When Nature triumph'd and the world was
Bless'd days! whose charms so many lays re-
hearce,
Bless'd days, alas! which only bloom in verse;
E'en then let Hist'ry tell what follies sped,
Assail'd the hut, and thro' the forest spread;
How daring guilt in proud obtrusion stood.
And dy'd his dreadful robe in brother's blood;

How son and sire, with unrelenting strife,
Enfanguin'd sought each other's kindred life;
How matrons stopp'd the new-born infant's
breath. [death;
And bold self-slaughter rush'd on impious
How darkling error stain'd the blushing
morn;
And Life's first roses bore the pointed thorn;
How ages past exhibit all the crimes
That random satire aims at modern times;
How varying modes alone divide the plan
Betwixt the savage and the social man;
How ruder vices now refin'd appear
Adopting still the fashion of the year;
Conclude we then, the vices are the same,
Conclude that man, not gold, is still to blame.

Rail then no more at gold, for plain to view
Behold an antidote and poison too:
Oh! save the shining metal from abuse,
And the heart turns it to a SOCIAL use;
The widow, orphan, and ten thousand more,
Prove, that no dross need hang about the ore;
Prove, that this glittering treasure may dis-
pense

The sterling joys of pure benevolence,
While from the golden reservoir may flow
The richest streams of SYMPATHY below.

PROPERTIUS, *Lib. III. El. XXIV.*
Translated.

THE laugh still turn'd against me at each
feast.
My flame the subject of each coxcomb's jest;
Thro' his fifth annual course bright Phæbus
ran
Still in the patient lover lost the man.

1781.

No longer now your artful tears avail,
The sex's ready aid which seldom fail.
Now will weep, but soon repentment's haste
Shall bid the flowing tears not fall too fast }
Since tyranny allows not love to last.
Tho' at thy threshold, Cynthia, never fear
My rage should wreak its vengeance on thy
door.

Vain to conceal your age may efforts prove
And wrinkles tell when past the time for love.
While at your glass you pluck the silver hairs
May your bald'd forehead more awake your
fears.

Then may you meet with well deserv'd disdain
And ruminate o'er times have been with pain.
Such my prophetic fancy forms your fate
Learn then to fear thy beauty's short liv'd date.

PHILOMUSUS.

VERSES written while confined by a smart
Fit of the Gout in both Feet.

SAYS my Head to my Feet—"I have
waited thus long,
I hope that your duty you would not prolong;
But my patience worn thread-bare, and I in a
Fever;—

I'll never be serv'd so in future—no—never."

"Heyday!" answer Feet, "why, how now
Mr. Bluff?"

Fair and soft, if you please;—an't we punish'd
enough?

We feel for your follies, and suffer our part;
'Tis you've had the pleasure, while we bear
the smart."

"Say you so?" exclaims Head "Oh! you in-
solent elves;

You know you are wholly wrap'd up in your-
selves: [reading?

How oft have I serv'd you by writing and
Such wretches deserve not to live by good
feeding."

But—Hold," says my Heart, "Mr. Head
you're to blame; [shame:

Hence forward be wiser, nor publish your
Had you not liv'd so fast, as you deal in abuse,
Want of exercise, merely had been your excuse."

Thus with illness and strife I'm incessantly
rent, [spent:

And my time 'tween all parties is heavily
Yet I scorn to repine, or renounce my com-
mand:

HOPE and PATIENCE are with me—as
witness my Hand.

Oct. 23 1781.

P. PHILLIPS.

The COMPARISON.

Addressed to the LADIES.

I Often try'd in vain to find,
A simile for WOMAN kind;
A simile, I mean to fit 'em,
In every circumstance to hit 'em.

Through every beast and bird I went,
I ransack'd ev'ry element;
And after peeping through all nature,
To find so whimsical a creature,
A Cloud presented to my view,
And straight this parallel I drew:—

Clouds turn with ev'ry wind about,
They keep us in suspense and doubt;
Yet oft perverse like woman-kind,
They'd seem to scud against the wind.
And are not Women just the same?
For who can tell at what they aim?

Clouds keep the stoutest mortals under,
When bell'wing they discharge their thunder;
So when th' alarm bell is rung,

Of Xanti's everlasting tongue,
The husband dreads its loudness more,
Than light'ning's flash, or thunder's roar.

Clouds weep, as they do, without pain,
And what are tears but women's rain?
The Clouds about the welkin roam,
And ladies never stay at home.

The clouds build castles in the air,
A thing peculiar to the fair:
For all the schemes of their forecasting;
Are not more solid, nor more lasting.

A cloud is light by turns, and dark,
Such is a lady with her spark;
Now, with a sudden pouring gloom,
She seems to darken all the room;
Again she's pleas'd, his fears beguild,
And all is clear when she has smil'd;
In this they're wound'rously alike;
(I hope the simile will strike)
Tho' in the darkest dumps you view 'em,
Stay but a moment, you'll see through 'em

The clouds are apt to make reflection,
And frequently produce infection:
So Cælia, with small provocation,
Blasts ev'ry neighbour's reputation.

The clouds delight in gaudy show,
For they, like ladies, have their bow:
The gravest matron will confess
That she herself is fond of dress.

Observe the clouds in pomp array'd,
What various colours are display'd
The stock, the rose, the violet's dye
In that great drawing room the sky:
How do these differ from our Graces,
In garden-silks, brocades, and laces?
Are they not such another sight,
When met upon a birth-day night?

The clouds delight to change their fashion,
(Dear Ladies be not in a passion)
Nor let this whim to you seem strange,
Who ev'ry hour delight in change.

In them and you alike are seen,
The fullen symptoms of the spleen;
The moment that your vapors rise,
We see them dropping from your eyes.

The

The winning fair you may behold
The clouds are fring'd with borrow'd gold;
And this is many a lady's case,
Who haunts about in borrow'd lace.

Grave matrons are like clouds of snow,
Their words fall thick, and soft and flow,
While brisk coquets, like rattling hail,
Our ears on ev'ry side assail.
Clouds, when they intercept our sight,
Deprive us of celestial light.
So when my *Chloe* I pursue,
No heav'n besides I have in view!

Thus on comparison you see,
In ev'ry instance they agree,
So like, so very much the same,
That one may go by t'other's name;
Let me proclaim it then aloud,
That ev'ry *Woman* is a CLOUD!

The SEASONS.

YOUNG *CHLOE*'s as gay as the *Spring*,
But will change like an *April* day;
As rich as the *Summer*—dear thing,
And will frolic like lamblins in *May*.
She's truly good natur'd and meek,
If you catch her but when she's in tune;
And if for her virtues you seek,
They are bright as the roses in *June*.
The flow'rs of *July* can't compare
To the fragrance that hangs on her lip,
Nor the plenty of *August* declare
The Nectar that thence one might sip!
September's fine fruits are more scarce,
Than the fruits of her elegant mind;
The bright beer of *October*'s a farce
To this, the most bright of her kind.
Yet *November*'s dull fogs hang about her,
And she'll make the poor devil remember,
Who finds he cannot do without her,
That her heart is as cold as *December*!

THE BEVY OF BEAUTIES.

No. XXI.

(Continued from our Magazine for July,
page 342.)

Mrs KEPPEL,

Written upon seeing a Picture of that Lady.

THE Pilgrim wand'ring o'er the dreary
waste, [faint
To some regarded shrine—tho' pale and
Will feel his blood yet glow—his fibres braced,
By gazing on a relique of his faint!
So—as to *Beauty*'s fame my court I take,
With fervor more than Pilgrim ever knew
I feel each principle, each duty, wake,
At ev'ry trace to life, to naure true!
With fondest ardor, with supremest joy,
I view the counterfeit of *Keppel*'s face,
Where sweet expression meets the ravish'd eye,
And imitation nicely pictures grace!

* Sadi, author of the "Bed of Roses," written in his retirement; previous to which he composed several poems on war.

—Thou artist, who the faultless portrait
wrought, [TY wears;
And o'er it threw each charm the *BEAU*-
To ev'ry feature gave the stamp of thought,
And imag'd forth the smile which *Love*
reverses;

How could'st thou copy with such truth the
cheek

Where nature's pencil left for art no room,
Those eyes, whose beams with sweet persu-
sion speak, [lovely bloom!
Those lips which shame the *Spring*'s moist

No. XXII.

The Hon. Mrs. T. ONSLOW.

LIVES there no muse to sound the lyre,
With beauteous ONSLOW's praise?
Aid me, ye nine, my verse inspire!
And guide my votive lays!

Sweet ONSLOW! nature's purest child,
Disdaining beauty's art;
With smiles resistless, manners mild,
Holds captive ev'ry heart,

The lily's tints depict her mind,
But what, her constant flame?
The muse replies, "A youth you'll find,
"Who gave her ONSLOW's name!"

Complacence, at her natal hour,
Confess'd the maid her own;
"Now man, she cried shall find my pow'r,
"And bow before my throne!"

ONSLOW soon saw her potent charms,
With worth and beauty join'd;
His heart quick beat to love's alarms,
And found the fair one kind!

Benignant Heav'n sure bless'd the hour,
He sought for Hymen's aid;
Gave ONSLOW nature's choicest flow'r,
And Virtue's fav'rite maid!

No. XXIII.

The Countess of SUTHERLAND.

Written on the Appearance of that Lady, while
the Author was at Study.

SWEET was the vale, in which the
* PERSIAN chose,
To fix his vocal tent! when to repose
He tun'd his lute, and sought in shades to find
Fit inspiration for a poet's mind.

The scene was cloth'd with brooks and
verdant bow'rs,
Perpetual greens, and beds of fadeless flow'rs;
Rocks vein'd with gold, and rich with many
a shell, [moss fell;
O'er which bright sparkling streams in mur-
Thro' ev'ry shade, each breathing gale that
blew,
Collected sweets, and scatter'd scented dew,
Yet still, a nameless something unpossest,
Destroy'd the verse, and made the scene un-
blest!—

Sudden

Sudden to animate his voice and song,
A fair *Circassian* tript the vale along!
Youthful as morn, and mild as op'ning light
Appear'd the *Beauty* to the poet's sight!
He struck the lute! —the hills, the foun-
tains spoke!

A thousand echoes to his music broke!
E'en so, while richest views before me lay,
My sonnet glow'd with no poetic ray;
'Till, thro, the bow'ry haunt, was seen to rove
Fair *SUTHERLAND*! —the very muse of
Love!

No. XXIV.

HONOURABLE MRS. HARCOURT.

Written upon seeing her at a Review.

HOW diff'rent from the present age,
The manners of long-wasted times!
—How wild appears the *Runic* page!
—How strange the *Legend* told in rhimes!

This *LAND*, in days of ancient worth,
Sent forth no Knight for battle dread,
To gain a paltry spot of earth! —
For richer spoils the *Briton* bled:

At *BEAUTY*'s call in arms he shone,
Love strode an *Herald* by his side:
He fought, to win the *FAIR* alone;
A Lady's hand his noblest pride!



Tho' in the conflict almost spent,
A smile his strength wou'd still renew.
As flow'rs by *midnight* vapors bent,
At morn revive with freshen'd hue.

—Beyond the deeds of *regal war*,
The feats of *Chivalry* I prize:
—Like me those marshall'd troops from far,
On lovely *HARCOURT* turn their eyes:
For her they feel the thirst of ancient *fight*,
—Lovely she looks, as *Conquest*, to the fight!

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

  COURT of Common Council was held yesterday at Guildhall, when the Lord-Mayor informed the court, the reason he called them together was to take into consideration the case laid before Mr. Recorder and Mr. Common Serjeant, with their opinion relative to the present sheriffs holding over to complete the present election, which being read, Mr. Recorder acquainted the court, that, since the forming of that opinion, it had been intimated to him, that difficulties would arise in the re-electing the present sheriffs (it being the Recorder and Common Serjeant's opinion that they should forfeit the bond, and a new election be made) he therefore was confidently of opinion, that the court might make an act to indemnify Mess. Gill and Nicholson, sheriffs elect, for making a default in not appearing the 28th inst. to be sworn, and allowing them further time; and a bill being produced was read a first and second time, and the blanks being filled up it was read a third time and passed, and was constituted the act of the court.

On Monday afternoon, Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney arrived at his house in Albemarle-street from Plymouth, in a better state of health than he has been for some months past.

SATURDAY 29.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, the Common Cryer made proclamation on the hustings at Guildhall, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Plomer, Newnham, and Clark, and Sheriff Sainsbury, for William Gill, Esq.

Alderman and Stationer, and John Nicholson, Esq. Citizen and Needle-maker, lately elected sheriffs of this city and County of Middlesex, to come forth and take upon them the office of sheriffs, and, they not appearing, Aldermen Sainsbury and Crichton hold over that office until the others are sworn into it; and to indemnify those gentlemen the Court of Common Council passed an act last Tuesday on account of the pending election of a member of parliament for this city, to indemnify the new sheriffs for their default, agreeably to what is mentioned in the preceding article. We have been careful to minute these articles, as they seem to be precedents of some consequence.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.

On Saturday a Common Hall was convened, according to the annual custom on Michaelmas-Day, to elect a Lord-Mayor for the ensuing year. The poll for a member of parliament, then carrying on, was accordingly adjourned by proclamation, at one o'clock, and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, with their attendants, being seated, the Recorder declared the purpose of the meeting in a short speech. He said, that "though he was happy at all times to have an occasion of addressing himself to the livery whom he so much respected, he did not think proper to interrupt the business in which they were at present engaged, longer than it was necessary, by any speech of his. They well knew the purpose for which they were convened, and the importance of it, namely, to elect a Lord-Mayor for the ensuing year, as chief magistrate of the first city in the world; and from the prudent choice they had been accustomed to make in former

mer years, he doubted not that they would make as wise an election of a proper person at present."

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen then returned to the Council chamber, and the sheriffs remained on the hustings to nominate the several Aldermen who had served the office of sheriff, for the livery to return two, according to the custom of the city, whose names are immediately to be carried by the sheriffs to the Court of Aldermen, who scratch for which of the names they approve.

The greatest shew of hands appeared for Mr. Alderman Plomer. The appearance was doubtful between Mr. Alderman Peckham and Mr. Alderman Newnham, who were next in number; but, upon a second shew of hands being demanded by the sheriffs, it was decisive in favour of Mr. Newnham.

The Aldermen soon returned from the Council chamber, and it was announced, that the election had fallen upon Mr. Plomer, who then came forward, and spoke to the following purport:

"Give me leave to return you my thanks for the share you have had in electing me to an office so honourable and so important; it shall be my endeavour to merit your approbation, and to promote the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

"I hope to be favoured with your advice and assistance, whenever it shall be necessary for me to call you together; it will give me great pleasure to act in conjunction with you, gentlemen, who I am certain will not mislead me; it is my desire also to live friendly and upon good terms, not only with every member of the court, but likewise with all persons whatsoever."

The poll for member of parliament was then resumed.

At the final close of the poll on Saturday at four o'clock, for a member to represent this city in parliament, the numbers were, for Sir Watkin Lewes 2635; for Mr. Alderman Clark 2387; majority for Sir Watkin Lewes 298.

Sir Watkin Lewes then came forward on the hustings, and thanked the livery for this signal mark of their approbation, assuring them, that on his part nothing should be wanting to support the principles which he had always maintained, and to merit the honour conferred on him. An uniformity of conduct he would endeavour always to preserve, and no influence should ever bribe him to desert the cause in which he had engaged, or betray the trust his fellow citizens had reposed in him. Alderman Clark made a short speech, thanking his friends for the assistance they had given him during the poll. Alderman Wooldridge attempted to speak, but the noise was so great that he could not be heard.

THURSDAY, 4.

Yesterday a Court of Hustings was held at Guildhall, when William Gill, Esq. alderman and stationer, of Abchurch-lane, and William Nicholson, Esq. one of the common-council of the ward of Cornhill, and an eminent lottery-office-keeper, in the Bank-buildings, were sworn into the office of sheriffs of this city, and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing.

After the sheriffs were sworn in Mr. Alderman Wooldridge came forward, and addressed the livery. He begged pardon for having troubled and dissatisfied them when the publick business of an election pressed on them; he trusted that they would give him attention for a few words, while matters of so much importance were not before them. He entered into a discussion of his conduct as a magistrate, which he said had been active, and attentive to all the duties of that character, particularly in the riots in 1780, when his conduct had obtained him the thanks of the ward he represented, and the approbation of his sovereign; with such testimonies he disdained to take notice of the sneers of those who spoke with scorn of the honours he enjoyed, or who derided him for the coat he had on, or the cockade he wore. He had the honour of being several times wounded in the service of his king and country; he had served under Wolfe at Quebec, and Keppel at the Havannah. He had been 14 years in the service; he had commissions in his pocket signed by his late, and confirmed by his present majesty; he gloried in having acted in that character.

He desired any man to come forward, and object to his conduct as a father, a husband, or a master. As a merchant, he had testimony with him of the opinion of those with whom the house, of which he was, perhaps, the junior partner, who offered him any thing that they dealt in, which he might want, on the same terms with other merchants. If he had ever done anything improper, the courts of law were open for every man, and he would be happy to stand the strictest scrutiny there; and upon that account he disregarded, nor was it his duty to reply to, the sneers of regrators and forestallers: but he pledged himself to the livery, that he would frame a bill to regulate the price of bread, which was by that means twenty five per cent. above what it was in any other part of the kingdom.

The event of war had reduced him below many whom he had been superior to in fortune; and the same fortuitous concurrence of circumstances might again raise him to that credit, which he had when his bill would pass current at the Royal Exchange for 5000l. He said he should now take leave of them, but not as an Alderman, as he did not now intend to resign his office, whatever

whatever he might have formerly intended to have done; he declared he never had made any advantage of his magistracy; the fees he had always remitted to the poor; and the clerks who had the trouble had them upon other occasions. He trusted that at some time hereafter he might gain that regard from the livery which he always aspired to.

TUESDAY, 16.

On Saturday night Mr. Cricket, marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, arrived in town with Ryan and several other prisoners. Ryan was put under an arrest, and slept that night at a house in Doctors Commons.

Yesterday Ryan and his mate were examined before the worshipful William Wynne, Doctor of Laws, and king's advocate, at the Horn tavern, in Doctors Commons, and fully committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell.

The only questions asked of Ryan were the following, viz. Whether his name was Ryan? Whether the names Luke Ryan, signed to the bond for his English Letter of Marque, which was produced to him, were of his hand writing? To both of which he answered in the affirmative, which was the whole of the examination.

Both Ryan and his mate seemed much affected with their commitment, wrung their hands and wept, and seemed in very great agitation. Ryan says, that the mate, when he engaged him, was starving in France, and shipped himself with him as an American, and he insists that America is the place of his birth.

THURSDAY, 25.

A letter from an officer at Gibraltar to his friend in Dublin says, "I suppose you have constant accounts of the siege in the news-papers, and the great progress the Spaniards have made; but believe me, they have done nothing, nor are they a bit nearer taking the place than they were the first day; and if ever they take it they must alter their manner of attack. They have killed and wounded a few poor men, and destroyed the town, but they dare not advance. The attack by sea is much the most troublesome and dangerous, because being generally at night, it breaks our rest, and is very disagreeable; but as to the land side we scarcely feel it inconvenient, though they keep up a tremendous fire, and throw both shot and shells to all parts of the town and even out so far as the south barracks and the New Mole, and to every part of the rock within that line, as high as the Signal House, which it was thought any artillery in the world could not do; but their artillery is of a particular construction, very large, heavy, and double fortified, made for the purpose, and able to bear a greater quantity of powder: it is very plain, from all

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this, that they have been long brooding this business, though they appeared in friendship with us. I hope they may retire with disgrace, as they did from Agiers. I have a pleasure in furnishing you with the true state of our situation, that you may laugh at the gasconades that are published."

PROMOTIONS.

THE king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain to Jonathan Lovett, of Liscombe House, in the county of Buckingham, Esq. and his heirs male.—The dignity of a Baronet of Ireland to the following gentlemen, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. William Gleadowe Newcamon, of Carricglais, in the county of Longford, Esq.—Barry Denny, of Castle Moyle, in the county of Kerry, Esq. and Hugh Dillon Maffey, of Donags in the county of Clare, Esq.—The Right Hon. Earl of Waldegrave to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Essex.—To Thomas Lock, Esq. Lancaster herald, the office of Norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the north parts of England, in the room of Peter Dore, Esq. deceased.—The Rev. Edmund Smith, M. A. rector of Melcombe, in Dorsetshire, by his brother, Sir John Smith, Bart. to the rectory of Godmanston, in the said county.

MARRIAGES.

OCT. SIR Foster Cunliffe, of Saighton, Bart. 1. **S** to Miss Harriot Kinloch, daughter of Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, Bart. —3. The Hon. Henry Neville, eldest son of the Right Hon. George, Lord Abergavenny, to Miss Robinson, only daughter of John Robinson, of Sion Hill, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.—7. Mr. George Bursey, of Basinghall-street, Attorney-at-law, to Miss Bewicke, of Boxley-Abbey, daughter of the late Sir Robert Bewicke, of Clofe-House, in the county of Northumberland. —12. Sir Frederick Reynolds, Knt. of Hatfield in Herefordshire to Miss Maria Townshend, of Hatton-Garden.—14. At Aberdeen, Mr. William Lumsdain, Clerk of the Signet, to Miss Anne Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, of Lefsmore, Bart.—27. Colonel Herbert, of Killarney, in the kingdom of Ireland, to the Hon. Miss Sackville, second daughter of Lord George Germain.

DEATHS.

Sept. **I**SAAC Martin Rebow, Esq. Colonel 22. of the Eastern battalion of Essex militia, and recorder of Colchester, which Borough he had represented in five parliaments.—27. Dr. Richardson, F. R. & A. SS. Prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of 3 R. St.

St. Anne's, Soho.—28. Peter Dore, Esq. Norroy king of arms.—29. The Right Hon. William Henry Nassau De Zulestein, Earl of Rochford, Viscount Tunbridge, Knight of the Garter, one of his majesty's Privy-Council, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, a Governor of the Charter-house, Vice-admiral of the coast, Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Essex, and Colonel of the Western battalion of Essex militia.—O^a. 1. The Right Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne Howe, Lord Chedworth. His lordship is succeeded in title and estate by his nephew, Thomas Howe, Esq.—2. The Right Hon. Lord Vere Beauclerc, one of the vice-presidents of the Asylum.—The Rev. Sir Robert Pynsent, Bart. a gentleman well known for his contest with the Earl of Chatham for the Pynsent estate.—3. The Right Hon. William, Lord Stourton; he is succeeded in title and estate by his son, the Hon. Charles Philip Stourton, now Lord Stourton.—4. Sir Richard Murray, of Blackbarondry, Bart; he is succeeded in title by his brother, now Sir Archibald Murray.—5. Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Admiral of the Blue.—7. Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. he is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir John Lawson, Bart.—8. Lady Honeywood, relict of the late Sir John Honeywood, Bart. of Evington, in the county of Kent.—12. The Right Hon. Alexander Erskine, Earl of Kelly, Viscount Fenton, &c. &c.—13. Levett Blackborne, Esq. benchet of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-Inn, steward of the Marshalsea, and of his majesty's Palace Courts.—15. The Right Hon. Edward Lord Hawke, Knight of the Bath, Vice-admiral of Great Britain, admiral of the fleet, president of the Maritime School, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house. His lordship was created a baron on the 14th of May, 1776.—17. Francis William Skipwith, Esq. brother to Sir Thomas Skipwith, Bart.—A few days since, the Right Hon. William, Earl of Panmure, of the Kingdom of Ireland, colonel of the Scotch Grays, and representative in parliament for the county of Forfar, in Scotland.—The Right Hon. John Lord Eyre.—Lately at Sandhurst in the county of Kent, the Rev. Henry Hodson, rector of that place, and vicar of Thurnham in the same county, most sincerely lamented by his family and friends, and very many others, who have been partakers of, and witnesses to the effects of his benevolence, and other excellent qualities.—At Barbadoes, the Hon. William Hewitt, Esq. one of his majesty's commissioners for the Ceded Islands, and brother to the Chancellor of Ireland.—At her lodgings in Belvidere, Miss B. Chudleigh, daughter of the late Sir John Chudleigh, Bart. and cousin to the Countess Dowager of Bristol.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, O^a. 6.

ON Monday last some trials were made of the hundred pounder carronade lately mounted on the battery at Leith; a gentleman who was present informs us, that the gun, being loaded with 11 pounds of powder, and elevated to 15 degrees, threw its shot about two miles into the sea; and, by way of comparative trial with one of the 24 pounder guns belonging to the battery, a shot was fired at the same time from one of them, with the same quantity of powder and elevation, and by the observation of the guard and others at the end of the pier, the 100 pound shot went farther than the 24 pounder by about 30 yards. Another trial was made at an elevation of four degrees, when the 24 pounder shot ranged between 300 and 400 yards farther than the 100 pound carronade.

Several other experiments were made on this gun, by firing at a mark, and throwing shells and grape shot, all which seemed to succeed perfectly well. There was a number of spectators upon this occasion, among whom were the Duke of Buccleugh, the Lord Advocate, Capt. James Ferguson, of the navy, &c. who all seemed much satisfied with the performance of the gun.

O^a. 20. We hear from Air, that the business of slaughtering and salting cattle for exportation is, for the first time in Scotland, attempted at that place: near 1000 head are already killed, from 30 to 60 stone English, and yielding from four to eight stone of tallow. The excellent quality of the beef, and the pains taken to do it properly, will, it is hoped, when the business becomes sufficiently extensive, not only make us less dependent on Ireland for that article but be of good advantage to our graziers by giving them a market at home instead of driving to England, by which of late years they have suffered prodigiously.

IRELAND.

Cork, O^a. 1.

THE conduct of Mr. Gould, the Roman Catholic merchant of Cork, during the late alarm in Ireland on account of the expected invasion, cannot be too much applauded, because, in the time of danger, he, like a true patriot, offered the commander in chief the use of his whole fortune for the accommodation of his majesty's troops. The following authentick letters from Sir John Irwine to Mr. Gould clearly prove how acceptable his services were deemed by government:

SIR,

Cork, Sept. 13, 1781.

"The zeal and loyalty you have manifested in such an essential manner for the king's service, and your obliging attention towards

towards me, call for my warmest and immediate thanks. I beg of you to accept of them, and to be persuaded that I shall always entertain a grateful sense of your conduct, which I dare believe will be felt equally by my Lord Lieutenant, and by his majesty himself, when he comes to be informed of it. And that he may, I shall take leave to transmit the letter you did me the favour to write to me, to my Lord Lieutenant, having already made his excellency acquainted with what passed between you and me, sir, in conversation.

"I believe I shall be under the necessity to profit of your generous offer, and shall take the liberty to-morrow to draw on you for 5000 guineas. I am, with great regard, and the highest esteem for your worth and character, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"George Gould, Esq.

J. IRWINE."

"SIR,

Cork, Sept. 15, 1781.

"I this morning received a letter from Mr. Eden, secretary to the Lord lieutenant, communicating his excellency's approbation of your handsome offer of service, as well for yourself, as in the name of the gentlemen professing the Roman Catholic religion. And his excellency has directed me, on his part, to acquaint you, that he entertains the highest sense of your generous and spirited offer, as well as for the zeal and loyalty of the gentlemen of your persuasion. And his excellency will have great pleasure in making his majesty acquainted with this fresh proof of the attachment of his Roman Catholic subjects of this kingdom.

"I am extremely happy to have an opportunity to communicate sentiments that so entirely coincide with mine. I am, sir, your most obliged humble servant,

"George Gould, Esq.

J. IRWINE."

Mr. Gould likewise caused the following exhortation to be read at that time in all the Catholic chapels throughout the city of Cork:

"The Roman Catholics of this city are earnestly exhorted to maintain, particularly at this time, when we are threatened by foreign enemies, a peaceable behaviour, and to show their zeal and loyalty to his present majesty and government, by considering the military that have been sent here for their defence as their friends and protectors, and, far from quarrelling with them, to cherish, and use them with every civility in their power; that, by this and every other demonstration, all our enemies may see, that one only interest unites us, and that we are ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in support of this common cause."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Whitehall, Oct. 9.

THE original letter from Major-general Campbell, commander of his majesty's forces in West Florida, to Lord George Germain, dated at Pensacola the 12th of May last, not having come to hand, the following is an extract of the duplicate of the said letter which has lately been received.

When I wrote your lordship on the 7th instant, although I then foresaw the probable fate of Pensacola, yet I did not apprehend that the decision of the contest was quite so near at hand as it has since proved to have been: An unfortunate shell from the enemy, on the morning of the 8th, precipitated its destiny, and occasioned its falling under the dominion of Spain at least some days sooner than it otherwise would have happened. On the morning of the 8th a shell, that accidentally burst by the door of the Magazine of the advanced redoubt, set fire to the powder within, and in an instant the body of the redoubt was a heap of rubbish, depriving no less than 48 military, 27 seamen, and one negro of life by the explosion, besides 24 men wounded, most of them dangerously. Two flank-works, that had been added to the redoubt since the commencement of the siege, still remained entire, the fire from which (owing to the intrepid coolness of the artillery, particularly of Captain Johnstone, who commanded them) repulsed the enemy in their first attempt to advance to the storm, and gave time to carry off the wounded, two five and half inch howitzers, and three field pieces; but the enemy having by this time brought up their whole army, there was a necessity of abandoning these works, after first spiking up the pieces of artillery in the flank works, viz. 2 ten and 2 eight-inch mortars, 3 eight and 1 five and half-inch howitzers, and 1 field piece, a three-pounder, and 1 twenty-four-pounder; 6 twelve-pounders, and 1 nine-pounder, were lost in the redoubt. The enemy at this time assumed a countenance as if they would storm our remaining works; however, on finding us prepared for their attack and ready to receive them, they dropt their design, but kept up so heavy and incessant a fire from their small arms, under cover of the remaining works of the advanced redoubt, that the seamen could not stand to the guns in the middle redoubt, and several (both soldiers and seamen) were wounded in that redoubt. In this situation, not having the smallest hope of relief, having little or no shot left (except what the enemy had furnished us with for our 4 twenty-four pounders) sensible that I could only hold out a few days longer, and that many lives, that may hereafter be more usefully employed in the service of their

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king

king and country, would be lost in prolonging the defense, without any visible advantage in return, I judged this the time to endeavour procuring an honourable and advantageous capitulation; I accordingly, a little before three o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th, displayed a flag of truce on Fort-George, and proposed, by letter, a suspension of hostilities, in order to afford time to draw up a treaty of capitulation, which being verbally granted, articles were accordingly prepared between his excellency Governor Chester and me, and sent out by seven o'clock that evening; but, before we could send them out, General Galvez sent in a list of terms and conditions that he could not dispense with in the proposed capitulation; however, they were not at this time taken notice of. In about two hours after answers to our original proposals were returned, which, among other things, plainly indicated that we must become prisoners of war, otherwise there could be no capitulation: I therefore immediately drew up the 1st and 17th articles of the present capitulation in the words in which they now stand, which I sent out to General Galvez, with a message, that unless these were assented to as principal and preliminary articles the cessation was at an end, and hostilities might begin as soon as he thought proper; but in case these were agreed to, it appeared to me probable, that there would be no difficulty in adjusting the other articles the ensuing day; whereupon they were returned conditionally ratified, but which conditions have since been withdrawn. The cessation being thereby continued, I early next morning prepared a new draft of articles of capitulation, in which the stipulations of the preceding day were attended to, and some new clauses, that occurred to be necessary, in addition to those of the preceding day, inserted; to which Governor Chester consenting, they were, on the morning of the 9th of May, sent out to General Galvez by Brigade-major Campbell, who being fully informed of my sentiments upon them collectively and separately, was empowered to clear up and discuss them with his excellency. Accordingly, General Galvez, upon an investigation and discussion of them, article by article, agreed to them verbally, with some insignificant reservations; whereupon he was permitted to take possession of the garrison of Pensacola that evening, with a guard for his person (he being indisposed) and Major Campbell left in his camp, with General Espeleta and General Galvez's secretary, to put down the answers in writing; but they (notwithstanding General Galvez's verbal ratification) started objections to the 14th, 17th, and 24th articles, which, however, were next day removed by General Galvez himself; and two additional articles, the 27th and 28th, being like-

wise agreed upon and inserted, the whole, as it now stands, was ratified and exchanged, and possession given that same evening, to the arms of Spain, of Fort George and its adjoining works, and of the Royal Navy redoubt the ensuing day.

It has been my misfortune, my Lord, to be employed in an ill-fated corner of his majesty's dominions; but I trust, that the calamities that have befallen West Florida will not be imputed to me: my endeavours have unremittingly been exerted for its preservation to the British empire, since I took upon me the military command; and if my labours and exertions to that end shall but find favour with my sovereign, I shall forget the frowns of fortune, and be happy in the royal approbation.

Since the capitulation we have learnt, from the best authority, that the combined regular land troops of the enemy on shore did not consist of fewer than 7800 men, besides seamen and marines, to which being added the consideration of 15 ships of the line and 6 frigates, king's snows, sloops, &c. being so long employed on this service, and the confession of many of their officers, of their having an artillery sufficient to have carried before Gibraltar (their own expression).

Permit me now, my lord, to remark the obligations I am under to the officers and seamen of the royal navy, who, after they were landed, cheerfully and readily cooperated in the defense on shore, and performed every thing that could be expected from the well-known character of British seamen for undaunted zeal and intrepidity in their country's service. Captains Drans and Kelly did every thing I could expect from their rank and station. But I take the liberty more especially of recommending Lieutenants Miller, of the Mentor, and Hargood, of the Port-Royal, to your lordship's patronage and protection, for their brave and spirited conduct and unremitting attention to the good of the king's service, the former as commanding officer of the seamen in the advanced redoubt, and the latter in the Royal Navy redoubt at the Red Cliffs, which were considered the posts of danger and honour.

The royal artillery, both officers and men (to whom were joined 12 artillery men of the regiment of Waldeck) were indefatigable in their exertions, and, from the time the enemy's batteries were opened, were incessantly on duty; notwithstanding which, they only appeared the more animated by danger, and the more zealous to acquire honour and merit applause. I assure your lordship, that I was perfectly well supported by the field officers and commanding officers of corps under my command, in their maintenance of order, discipline, and alertness on duty among the troops.

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Lieut. Col. De Horn. of the Waldeck regiment, and Major McDonald, of the Maryland provincial corps, the only field-officers in the Garrison of Fort-George, went through a great deal of fatigue in the execution of their duty with zeal, promptness, and alacrity; and in justice to them I must observe, that the fall of the 4th curt. was led on by them, when upwards of 400 men, actually on duty in the part of the trenches attacked, were routed by only a handful of men, their cannon spiked, works destroyed, &c. Major McDonald headed the provincials, who attacked and stormed the trenches, and Lieut. Col. De Horn was at the head of the reserve.

Major Pentzell, of the 3d regiment of Waldeck, in his command of the Royal Navy redoubt, did every thing that an experienced officer could perform in his circumstances and situation; and in general, my lord, notwithstanding the mixture of corps, and the consequent incohesion and difunity of action that might have thence been apprehended, yet I have the pleasure to say, that the handful of troops, both officers and soldiers, under my command, seemed animated with vigour and spirit to the last, and eager to distinguish themselves; even the dispiriting circumstance of frequent desertions appeared not to affect or discourage those who remained, but to excite vengeance and resentment. Captain-Lieutenant Holding, of the 3d regiment of Waldeck, acting and sole engineer, did all that a zealous young man, and ambitious of honour, could perform during the siege, in attending to his line of duty, and acquitted himself with honour and applause.

Captain Addenbrooke, of the 54th regiment my aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant Hugh Mackey Gordon, of the 16th regiment extra, aid-de-camp, discharged their duty much to my ease and satisfaction, with clearness, judgement, and precision. But the infinite obligations I am under to Brigadier-major Campbell, for his good conduct, indefatigable zeal, and strict attention to his duty, on this last, as well as on every other occasion, under my command, I cannot sufficiently express; I therefore most earnestly recommend him, through your lordship, to his majesty's notice, as an officer, whose merit, faithful services, and abilities, justly claim any mark of royal favour that can be conferred upon him.

Returns of the garrisons of Fort George and its adjoining works, and of the Royal Navy redoubt, at their surrender to Spain; as also of the killed, wounded, and deserted, during the siege; together with a copy of the capitulation (the answers being a translation from the Spanish) are herewith enclosed.

The total of the general return of the

garrison of the Royal Navy redoubt, when delivered up to the arms of Spain on the 11th of May last was 139.

Total of the forces composing the garrison of Fort George, on their surrender by capitulation to the arms of Spain on the 10th of May was 32.

Total of the civil branch of the ordnance, staff of the field-tain, and companies of the king's packet, transports, &c. 73.

Total of the royal navy 149.

STAFF. Major-general John Campbell: Captain John Peter Addenbrooke, 54th regiment of foot, aid-de-camp. Lieutenant, Hugh Mackay Gordon, 16th regiment of foot; Captain-lieutenant Henry Fielding, 3d regiment of Waldeck, extra ditto; Capt. James Campbell, 42d regiment of foot, major of brigade; Henry Stuart, Esq. deputy quarter-master-general; Andrew Rainsford, Esq. fort adjutant and barrack-master; Rev. John Brown, deputy chaplain; Wil. Garden, Esq. assistant deputy commissary; Lewis Rose, Esq. commissary of Indian stores, &c. Mr. James Murray, his assistant.

Total of the infantry corps and dismounted dragoons, composing the garrison of Fort George, and its adjoining works, on their surrender. Commissioned officers, 30; staff; 20; officers servants, not soldiers, 7; royal artillery, 10; serjeants, 43; corporals, 38; drummers and fifers, 31; privates 466.

Total of the killed wounded, and deserted, of his majesty's land and sea forces, during the siege of Fort George in West Florida, and its adjoining works, 90 killed, 46 wounded, 83 deserted.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, October 15, 1781. Captain Duncan of his majesty's frigate Medea arrived at this office late on Saturday night, with dispatches from Rear Admiral Graves, commander in chief of his majesty's ships in North America, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts:

London, at Sandy Hook, August 31, 1781.

THE 28th Sir Samuel Hood arrived off the Hook with 14 sail of the line, four frigates, one sloop, and a fire-ship from the West-Indies. The same evening intelligence was brought, that Mons. du Barras had sailed the Saturday before with his whole squadron. As Sir Samuel Hood had brought intelligence from the West-Indies, that all the French fleet from the Cape were sailed, I immediately determined to proceed to the southward, in hopes to intercept the one, or both if possible.

London, at sea, September 14, 1781.

I BEG you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the moment the wind served to carry the

the ships over the bar which was buoyed for the purpose, the Squadron came out, and Sir Samuel Hood getting under sail at the same time, the fleet proceeded together, on the 31st of August, to the southward.

The cruisers which I placed before the Delawar could give me no certain information, and the cruisers off the Chesapeak had not joined; the winds being rather favourable, we approached the Chesapeak the morning of the 5th of September, when the advanced ship made the signal of a fleet. We soon discovered a number of great ships at anchor, which seemed to be extended across the entrance of the Chesapeak, from Cape Henry to the Middle Ground; they had a frigate cruising off the Cape, which stood in and joined them, and, as we approached, the whole fleet got under sail, and stretched out to sea, with the wind at N. N. E. As we drew nearer, I formed the line first a-head, and then in such a manner as to bring his majesty's fleet nearly parallel to the line of approach of the enemy, and when I found that our van was advanced as far the shoal of the Middle Ground would admit of, I wore the fleet and brought them upon the same tack with the enemy, and nearly parallel to them, though we were by no means extended with their rear. So soon as I judged that our van would be able to operate, I made the signal to bear away and approach, and soon after to engage the enemy close. Somewhat after four the action began among the headmost ships pretty close, and soon became general as far as the second ship from the centre towards the rear. The van of the enemy bore away to enable their centre to support them, or they would have been cut up. The action did not entirely cease till a little after sunset, though at a considerable distance, for the centre of the enemy continued to bear up as it advanced, and at that moment seemed to have little more in view than to shelter their own van as it went away before the wind.

His majesty's fleet consisted of 19 sail of the line, that of the French formed 24 sail in their line. After night I sent the frigates to the van and rear to push forward the line and keep it extended with the enemy, with a full intention to renew the engagement in the morning; but when the frigate *Fortunée* returned from the van, I was informed that several of the ships had suffered so much that they were in no condition to renew the action until they had secured their masts; we however kept well extended with the enemy all night.

We continued all day the 6th, in sight of each other, repairing our damages. Rear Admiral Drake shifted his flag into the *Alice*, until the *Princessa* had got up another main-top-mast. The *Shrewsbury* whose

captain had lost a leg, and had the first lieutenant killed, was obliged to reef both top-masts, shift her top-sail yards, and had sustained very great damage. I ordered Capt. Colpoys, of the *Orpheus*, to take command of her, and put her into a state for action.

The *Intrepid* had both top-sail-yards shot down, her top-masts in great danger of falling, and her lower masts and yards very much damaged, her captain having behaved with the greatest gallantry to cover the *Shrewsbury*. The *Mountague* was in great danger of losing her masts; the *Terrible* so leaky as to keep all her pumps going; and the *Ajax* also very leaky.

In the present state of the fleet, and being five sail of the line less in number than the enemy, and they having advanced very much in the wind upon us during the day, I determined to tack after eight, to prevent being drawn too far from the Chesapeak and to stand to the northward.

Enclosed is the line of battle, with the numbers killed and wounded in the different ships. The ships in general did their duty well, and the officers and people exerted themselves exceedingly.

On the 8th it came to blow pretty fresh, and, in standing against a head sea, the *Terrible* made the signal of distress; I immediately sent the *Fortunée* and *Orpheus* frigates to attend upon her.

It being determined in a council of war on the 10th to evacuate the *Terrible* and destroy her, I took the first calm day to effect it and at the same time distributed the water and provisions. This took up the whole of the 11th, the wreck was set fire to, and I bore up for the Chesapeak about nine at night.

The fleets had continued in sight of each other for five days successively, and at times were very near. We had not speed enough in so mutilated a state, to attack them, and they shewed no inclination to renew the action, for they generally maintained the wind of us, and had it often in their power. I sent Capt Duncan to reconnoitre the Chesapeak, who brought me information of the French fleet being all anchored within the Cape, so as to block up the passage. I then determined to follow the resolution of a council of war, to proceed with the fleet to New York before the equinox, and there use every possible means for putting the ships into the best state of service; and I immediately dispatched the *Medea* with this packet for their lordships information.

N. B. Capt. Duncan reports, that, before he left the fleet, the *Prudent* of 64 guns had joined it; and that an account was just received of Rear Admiral Digby being upon the coast.

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MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

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LINE OF BATTLE.

Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Rear Admiral
of the Blue, &c.

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d	Alfred	Capt. Bayne	74	600
	Belliqueux	— Brine	64	500
	Invincible	— Saxton	74	600
2d	Barfleur	{ Re. Ad. Hood } { Capt. Hood. }	90	768
3d.	Monarch	— Rynolds.	74	600
	Centaur	— Inglefield	74	650
Frigates.—Santa Monica to repeat. Richmond.				

Thomas Graves, Esq. Rear Admiral of the
Red, commander in chief.

	America	Capt. Thompson	64	500
	Resolution	Lord R. Manners	74	600
	Bedford	Capt. Graves	74	600
2d	London	{ Re. Ad. Graves } { Capt. Graves }	98	800
3d	Royal Oak	— Ardesoif	74	600
	Montagu	— Bowen	74	600
	Europe	— Child	64	500

Frigates.—Salamander fireship. Nympe to
peat. Solebay. Adamant.

F. S. Drake, Esq. Rear Ad. of the Blue, &c.

	Terrible	Capt. Finch	74	600
	Ajax	— Charrington	74	550
	Princessa	{ Rear Ad. Drake } { Cap. Knatchbull }	70	577
	Alcide	— Thompson	74	600
	Intrepid	— Molloy	64	500
	Shrewsbury	— Robinson	74	600

Frigates.—Sybil to repeat. Fortunée.

List of men killed and wounded on board his
Majesty's ships under the command of Rear-
Admiral Graves, in an action with the
French fleet, off Cape Henry, Sept. 5.

Shrewsbury 14 killed, 52 wounded.—In-
trepid 21 killed, 35 wounded.—Alcide 2
killed, 18 wounded.—Princessa 6 killed, 11
wounded.—Ajax 7 killed, 16 wounded.—
Terrible 4 killed, 11 wounded.—Europe 9
killed, 18 wounded.—Montagu 8 killed, 22
wounded.—Royal Oak 4 killed, 5 wounded.
—London 4 killed, 18 wounded.—Bedford
8 killed, 14 wounded.—Resolution 3 killed,
16 wounded.—America, Centaur, Monarch,
Barfleur, Invincible, Belliqueux, Alfred, had
none either killed or wounded. Total kil-
led 90. Wounded 246.

St. James's, Oct. 15, 1781. Captain
Home, late captain of his majesty's ship
Romney, dispatched from Commodore John-
stone in the Lark sloop, arrived at the Earl
of Hillsborough's office yesterday morning
with dispatches from the Commodore, dated
the 21st of August last, of which the fol-
lowing is an extract:

ON the 21st of June, we were in the
latitude of 26. 9. S. and longitude 20. 24.
W. and here I detached the Jason, Active,
Rattlesnake, and Lark, to precede the fleet,
in order to gain intelligence.

On the 9th of July in the evening, being in

the rendezvous given to the above named
ships, they rejoined us, together with the
prize Heldwoltemade, a Dutch East-India
ship, lately commanded by Captain Vrolyk,
bound to Ceylon, laden with stores and pro-
visions, and about 40,000 l. in bullion.

This prize, Heldwoltemade, had come
last from Saldanha Bay; she sailed the 28th
of June: she struck to the Active on the
1st of July.

From Capt. Pigot I received a body of
intelligence, digested by Lieutenant D'Au-
vergne, a very promising young officer; it
contained, as your lordship will observe, a
certain account, that Mons. Suffrein had
arrived in False Bay, on the 21st of June,
with his five ships of the line, and the
greatest part of his transports, and that there
were five Dutch East-India ships at anchor
in the Bay of Saldanha, I therefore resolved
to enter that bay: I steered to the north of
the harbour towards St. Martin's Point,
otherwise called the Bay of St. Helen's. I
took the charge of pilotage on myself, and
ran in shore under cover of the night,
judging my distance by the lead. The
weather was very foggy, and continued so
till the morning of the 21st of July; the
wind was at north east. At eight o'clock
in the morning we had a clear sight of the
land, distance about four miles, and bore up
for Saldanha Bay. We were forced to turn
by traverses into the bay; nevertheless our
arrival was so unexpected, and our move-
ments so rapid, by carrying every sail we
could bear, that the Dutch had just time to
cut their cables, to loose their fore-top-sails,
which were kept bent for this purpose, and
to run their ships on shore, and to set them
on fire, as the Romney dropped anchor; but
our boats boarded them so quickly, and our
people behaved so gallantly, that the flames
in all of them were soon extinguished except
in the Middleburg; she burnt with incredible
fury, and, becoming light as she consumed,
she got a-float, when her masts tumbled,
and had nearly drifted on board two of the
other prizes: however by an exertion of the
boats of the Squadron, she was towed off
stern-foremost, in which the general in per-
son assisted. The boats had not left the
Middleburg ten minutes, when she blew up
close by the south point of Hotties Bay.

At this time also a boat was seen rowing
to our ship, filled with people of the Eastern
garb, making humble signs of submission:
they proved to be the Kings of Ternate and
Tidore, with the princes of their respective
families, whom the Dutch East-India com-
pany had long confined on the Isle of Robin,
with different malefactor, but had lately
removed them from that island to Saldanha.

Before midnight we had got all the prizes
a-float, and next day we got them all rigged
and ready for sea, having brought the princi-
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pal sails from the hooker, which lay concealed under Shapin Island, where the sails had been lodged, in hopes we never should have discovered them.

This hooker had been seized by the Rattlesnake in surprize, according to my order of the disposition of attack.

The names of the prizes are: the Dankbaarhey, Capt. Steersel, from Bengal, 24 guns, 1000 tons; the Pearl, Capt. Plokker, from China, 20 guns, 1100 tons; the Honcoop, Capt. Land, from ditto, 20 guns, 1100 tons; the Hoegearspel, Capt. Harmeyer, from ditto, 20 guns 1000 tons; the Middleburg, Capt. Van Geunip, which was burnt, came also from China, 24 guns, 1100 tons.

There were also two large hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away; and to avoid leaving any marks of barbarity towards a settlement where our wants have been so often relieved, I would not permit them to be burnt or destroyed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LETTERS from Vienna say, that the plan of toleration which characterises the government of his Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty is daily establishing on the most solid foundation. Many of his domains being filled with Protestant subjects, or surrounded by states, where the protestant religion prevails, it is evident how much toleration may make population, commerce,

industry, and all the arts which contribute to augment the splendour and power of an empire, flourish therein. Such are the effects that may be expected from the final resolution, which, we are assured will be taken to grant the protestants the power of occupying for the future civil and military employments, of being made freemen of cities, of purchasing and possessing estates, and marrying with Roman Catholics, without being under any restraint with respect to the education of their children; and lastly, of enjoying the liberty of adoring the Supreme Being according to the rites of their religion, and the wish of their hearts in the temples which will be constructed for that purpose.

It is still proposed, that there will be a great reformation in the divers departments of the state, and a considerable diminution in the number of persons employed therein, which will also take place, we are assured, in all the hereditary countries of the house of Austria, and that the plan of this reform will be published after the Emperor's return.

A letter from Rastadt, in the bishoprick of Saltzbourg, dated Sept. 19, says, "The 15th of this month the lightning fell upon this town, and reduced it all to ashes, except the convent of the Capuchins, and the corn magazine, which had been formed at the expence of the prince for the relief of the poor."

ADVERTISEMENT, AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE take a pleasure in acquainting our readers, that the *Sketches of the Lives and Writings of the Ladies of France*, by Mrs. Thicknesse, are at length completed, in three volumes; the second and third, which are the continuation of this entertaining work, brought down to the present time, will be reviewed, and an interesting story selected from them will be given in our next.

Weskett's Digest of the Theory, Laws, and Practice of Insurance, in folio, being a work of importance to the commercial world, some time has been taken to examine it with care, so as to form a judgement of its merits; the review therefore could not appear sooner than next month; this we hope will satisfy Mr. H. L.

The original Letter, by Voltaire, said to be a MS. never before published, was printed in London, in 1758.

The anecdotes of a nobleman must be authenticated before they can appear.

The medical work, said to be omitted in our last List of Books, was intended to be reviewed, the expectation of the second volume was the only cause of deferring it.

If the writer of the first part of the *History of Lord North's Administration* does not publish the second speedily, we shall be obliged to review the first, in its present unfinished state.

The *Pastoral*, by Benignus, in our next.

Our other correspondents will find their pieces inserted, according to promise.

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